

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
Research and Analysis Branch

R & A No. 2915.2

CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS  
RELATING TO THE USSR

Part II

USSR in the War  
22 June 1941 — 2 September 1945

Washington  
25 September 1945

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Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/08/01 : CIA-RDP09-02295R000100020001-3

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## FOREWORD

### Scope

This Chronology covers the period from the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union to the end of World War II. It is divided into two parts: Part I. From American Recognition of the Soviet Union to the Soviet-German Conflict, 10 October 1933 - 21 June 1941; and Part II. USSR in the War, 22 June 1941 - 2 September 1945. Work is already in progress in the preparation of a third Part, covering the post-war period.

### Arrangement

Part I: For reasons of convenience to the users and economy of space, Part I lists the events of a given day alphabetically under descriptive captions assigned to each item. Events involving the relations of the Soviet Union with other countries are generally entered under the names of countries involved. International conferences and conventions have been listed under their official designations wherever possible. Soviet internal affairs have most frequently been placed under the caption Soviet Union or under convenient catch-word titles.

Part II: While the above arrangement appeared adequate to cover both internal and external events during the years of increasing Soviet participation in international affairs, the complexities of the war years seemed to make a more elaborate arrangement advisable. A four column division was made. In the first column are listed the military highlights of the war. To the second column were consigned the general international events in which the Soviet Union participated or had an interest.

The third column records the development of American-Soviet relations. Occasional use was made of the device of spreading some international gatherings or undertakings across columns two and three. In the fourth column the more important Soviet internal developments, and speeches by leading Soviet officials (including those on the war and world events) are indicated.

### Sources

A large variety of sources has been used in compiling the data for this Chronology. For all parts the Bulletin of International News, the Department of State Bulletin, the Research Bulletin of the Soviet Union (with its various continuations), A. J. Toynbee, Survey of International Affairs, and J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, Documents on International Affairs, were basic references, supplemented as needed from Soviet and other sources. For the war years in Part II extensive use was made of the official Soviet compilation on foreign relations, Vneshnyaya politika Sovetskogo Soyuza v period otechestvennoy voyny, Volume I, to 31 December 1943. This was supplemented for 1944 and 1945 by chronologies issued in War and the Working Class and its successor, New Times. Among non-Russian compendiums steady use was made of Facts on File, the issues of the New York Times, and the volumes on The War (First Year through Fourth Year) published by Edgar Meinnis. From time to time several other publications and monographs were consulted for special topics, controversial items, and dates in dispute.

#### Limitations

In this Chronology special attention was devoted to the foreign relations of the Soviet Union. For the great profusion of domestic developments a selective approach had to be made. The criterion used generally was the impact of a given internal event upon the outside world.

Lack of time and personnel precluded the preparation of an Index for the Chronology. It is hoped that the introductory words at the beginning of most entries will serve as a substitute, although recognizably inadequate, for an Index.

Despite the care and time expended on this Chronology, the participation of several individuals in the work of compilation and the lack of time for thorough editing made it impossible to achieve a complete consistency in the style of presentation.

It has been occasionally necessary to include references to unverifiable press accounts of events affecting diplomatic history. The words "report" and "allegation" have been used to note this condition.

As far as possible, events are listed under the exact date of their occurrence. When this could not be established with certainty, the event was entered under the date of its publication, this distinction being made clear whenever possible.

In all likelihood there are omissions and errors in this compilation, in spite of considerable efforts made to achieve accuracy. The supplying of omissions and the correction of mistakes would be welcome.

#### Future Installments

Should the publication of these two parts of the Chronology result in a significant extension of the considerable use to which it has already been put in manuscript form the publication of further parts will be possible, covering the period beginning with 3 September 1945 and based upon a Chronology of daily events which is currently being compiled. This Chronology, revised and edited in accordance with the longer perspective then available, could subsequently be brought together into a third Part at an appropriate time. In preparation for this, the compilers would be glad to receive any suggestions for improvement which users of the first two parts may wish to make.

Part II. USSR IN THE WAR.  
22 June 1941-2 September 1945

| DATE<br>1941<br>JUNE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET-INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 22                   | German and Rumanian armies invaded Russia at dawn.<br>Nazi planes bombed Kiev, etc. | Germany, Italy, Rumania declared war on the USSR.<br>Slovakia severed diplomatic relations with the USSR.<br>Gt. Britain: Prime Minister Churchill's radio declaration of British policy in the new situation created by Hitler's attack on Russia.  |   | Molotov broadcast from Moscow stating that Germany attacked Russia.<br>Supreme Soviet <u>ukazes</u> on martial law and military tribunals. |
| 23                   | Brest Litovsk captured by Germans.<br>Leningrad bombed for the first time.          | Poland: Sikorski offered to resume friendly relations with the USSR.<br>Turkey decided to maintain strict neutrality in the Soviet-German conflict.<br>Slovakia declared war on the USSR.  | Acting Secretary Welles stated State Department's reaction to the German attack on the USSR: "Any rallying of the forces opposing Hitlerism will redound to the benefit of our own defense and security."<br>The Export-Import Bank stopped the issue of credit to Finland. |  |
| 24                   | Kaunas and Vilna captured by Germans.   | Gt. Britain: Eden's speech in Parliament announced that USSR had accepted the British offer of aid.<br>Hungary severed diplomatic relations.<br>France: U.S. Ambassador Leahy called on the USSR Ambassador Bogomolov for the second time since outbreak of Soviet-German war.<br>Japan stated she would faithfully fulfill her treaty obligations to both parties in the Soviet-German war. | President Roosevelt announced that the United States was going to give all aid to Russia.<br>Russian credit released.   | Supreme Soviet <u>ukaz</u> on mobilization.  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS          | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| JUNE |                                |   |   |   |
| 25   | Soviet planes bombed Helsinki. |   | Neutrality Act not to be invoked by the President against Russia (Sumner Welles).<br>The Treasury Department released 39 million dollars in Soviet Funds which had been frozen by Executive Order of June 14. |   |
| 26   | Minsk drive begun by Germans.  | Finland announced state of war.<br>Iran notified by USSR that German agents were preparing for revolt to put Iran on the side of the Axis.<br>Iran and Turkey declared neutrality in Soviet-German conflict.  |   | Supreme Soviet ukazes on changes in draft law and changes of working hours in industry.   |
| 27   |                                | Denmark severed diplomatic relations with the USSR.<br>Hungary declared war on the USSR.<br>British military mission and Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in Moscow.   | Ambassador Gurnansky received assurances from Secretary Hull that Soviet requests for aid would be given favorable consideration.   | The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued a decree permitting directors of industry to establish obligatory overtime work. All vacation leaves were cancelled.   |
| 28   |                                | Albania announced state of war with the USSR.<br>China: New Foreign Minister Quo declared in Chungking that the "Russo-German war had greatly clarified the whole international situation" and stated China's readiness to work with her friends.<br>Japan, Italy: Ambassador Takekawa informed V. Molotov of assuming charge of Italian interests in the USSR. |   | Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs Lozovsky declared Nazi planes violated Russian border 324 times before the invasion.<br>An ukaz issued to collect all radio, victrola and television sets for the duration. |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| JUNE<br>29   | Germans reported encircling 2 Soviet armies east of Bialystok.  | Sweden reported to represent Soviet interests in Berlin.   | Ambassador Steinhardt conferred for more than an hour with the Foreign Commissar V. I. Molotov. | Acting Patriarch Sergei pledged support of the Orthodox Church to the Nation's war effort.   |
| 30           | Germans captured Lwow (cf. 1. July) and Libau.  | Vichy France severed diplomatic relations with the USSR.<br>Free French: DeGaulle representative in London informed Maisky that the Free French backed the USSR. | Soviet Ambassador Goumansky made first official appeal for material aid from the United States. | Stalin named chairman of Soviet Defense Council.<br>Leningrad City Soviet decreed conscription of all able-bodied civilians for defense work.  |
| JULY<br>1    | Riga taken by Germans.<br>Lwow evacuated by Russians (cf. 30 June).   | Australia: Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that an appointment to the Russian consulate would be welcomed.  |   | State Committee of Defense established by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.<br>Sovnarkom decree on compulsory preparedness for anti-aircraft defense.   |
| 2            | "Battle of the Frontier": Germans announced the destruction of Soviet armies in the Bialystok-Vilna-Minsk triangle. | Germany: Soviet Embassy staff left Berlin.   |   | State Committee of Defense order on the organization of three army commands, Northwestern, Western, and Southwestern.<br>Lozovsky announced in Moscow that the declarations of President Roosevelt, Col. Knox, and Sumner Welles had called forth the greatest satisfaction in Russia. |
| 3            |   |  |   | Stalin's radio address ordering scorched earth policy and a system of guerilla warfare.<br>Supreme Soviet <u>ukaz</u> on war taxes.  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS                           | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| JULY<br>4    | Berezina River crossed by Germans.              |  | Moscow radioed 4 July greetings to the United States (cf. 11 July).  |  |
| 5            | Dnieper River reached by Germans east of Minsk. | Gt. Britain: Eden in a speech at Leeds promised full military and economic aid to the Soviets.   | U.S. refused to take over Soviet representation in Vichy and French representation in Moscow.  |  |
| 6            |   | China: Chungking government revealed Russia's assurances of continued help.  |  |  |
| 7            | Cernauti taken by Germans and Rumanians.        | Russian Red Cross and Red Crescent protest against German bombings of hospitals. Afghanistan declared neutrality in German-Soviet conflict. Poland: Beginning of Soviet-Polish talks.                          | to the International Red Cross<br>Ambassador Oumansky and Amtorg officials conferred with Under-secretary Welles about supplies.                         | Lozovsky announced formation of a "People's Army" numbering millions. "Moscow is fully prepared for air raids". Supreme Soviet ukaz on rumor mongering.                      |
| 8            |   | Gt. Britain: Oil experts arrived in Moscow to join the British Economic Mission. Soviet military mission headed by Gen. Golikov arrived in London. Sir Stafford Cripps called on Stalin.                       |  | Litvinov broadcast in Moscow urging that the British should make certain that "Hitler should not have a moment's respite while Russia is bearing the brunt of the struggle." |
| 9            |   | Gt. Britain: Soviet military mission conferred with Eden, Dill, and Margesson. British Ministry of Economic Warfare announced that Britain had completed arrangements for supplying war materials to the USSR. | Ambassador Steinhardt called on Molotov, Vyshinsky and Lozovsky. Lozovsky denied German reports of the sale of Kamchatka and the Soviet Far East to U.S. |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS                                   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| JULY<br>10   |   | Finland: Gen. Mannerheim stated war aim to conquer all Karelia.<br>Finland published Blue-White Book on Soviet-Finnish relations.<br>Gt. Britain: Sir Stafford Cripps had a second conference with Stalin.                             | Ambassador Oumansky called on President Roosevelt.<br>Sumner Welles denied Japanese reports of American attempts to secure bases in Siberia.   |  |
| 11           | Vitebsk captured by Germans.                            |  | President Roosevelt replied to President Kalinin's Independence Day greetings, stating that the American people "are bound with strong ties of historic friendship to the Russian people". | Marshals Voroshilov, Timoshenko, and Budenny placed in command of the Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev fronts.<br>Lozovsky expressed hope that occupation of Iceland was not an isolated step but one of a series of blows at Hitler. |
| 12           | "Stalin Line" claimed broken by Germans (cf. 8 August). | British-Russian mutual assistance agreement signed in Moscow.<br>Japan: Soviet Ambassador Smetanin called on Yosuke Matsuoka.  |  |  |
| 13           |   |  |  | Vice Foreign Commissar Lozovsky stated that the Russo-British pact made the U.S. a partner of Russia.  |
| 14           | Novograd Volynsk captured by Germans.                   | Germany: Berlin announced exchange of Soviet and German missions but stated 50 Russians were still held pending return of several Germans. Soviet Union denied German request for recognition of several hospital ships on the Baltic. | Ambassador Oumansky's third meeting with Undersecretary Welles since the outbreak of war. The publication of Soviet Embassy news bulletin announced.                                       |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| JULY<br>15   |   | <p>Gt. Britain: Prime Minister Churchill stated the USSR a British "ally" under pact.</p> <p>Rumania: Vice Premier announced separate administration of Bessarabia pending removal of last traces of Bolshevism.</p>  |   |   |
| 16           | <p>Smolensk capture claimed by Germans (cf. 14 August).</p> <p>Tallinn captured by Germans (cf. 2 September).</p>   |   |   | <p>Rationing of foodstuffs ordered by Moscow Soviet.</p> <p>Ambassador Maisky stated in London that should Moscow fall, Russia would fight on from beyond the Urals.</p> <p>Supreme Soviet ukaz on the organization of organs of political propaganda and introduction of the institution of military commissars in the Red Army.</p> |
| 17           | <p>Kishinev captured.</p> <p>Kiev capture (wrongly) claimed by Germans.</p> <p>End of the 26-day "Battle of the Frontier" (cf. 22 June) and beginning of the 2½ month "Battle of Smolensk" (cf. 1 October).</p> | <p>Czechoslovakia and Poland: Lozovsky announced that Russia "favors in principle" the restoration of full liberty to the two countries.</p> <p>Czechoslovakia: Soviet Embassy in London announced accord with Czechoslovakia regarding exchange of diplomatic representatives and "common struggle against Hitlerite Germany".</p> | <p>The junior personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow moved to Kazan (cf. 9 September).</p> | <p>Rationing extended to Leningrad.</p>   |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| JULY<br>18   |   | Czech-Russian agreement for mutual aid and support signed in London. Provision for the formation of Czech military units on Soviet soil included.<br>Japan protested Russia's establishing "danger zones" in the Pacific.<br>Ambassador Smetanin visited the Japanese Foreign Office. |                           |   |
| 19           |   | Yugoslavia: Gavrilovich arrived in Moscow to resume post as Minister (cf. 25 March).<br>Iran: Gt. Britain and the USSR made representations to the Iranian government demanding suppression of German agents.   |                           | Supreme Soviet ukazes appointed Stalin as Defense Commissar in place of Marshal Timoshenko, and appointing Marshal Timoshenko Vice-Defense Commissar.     |
| 20           | Dniester crossed by Germans.                                    |   |                           | Supreme Soviet ukaz combining Commissariats of Home Affairs and National Security into the "United NKVD" under L. Beria.                                  |
| 21           | Smolensk sector: Germans announced trapping two Russian armies. |   |                           | Stalin announced as Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army.<br>Lozovsky made public captured German military documents indicating plans for chemical warfare. |
| 22           |   |   |                           | Supreme Soviet ukaz instituting war commissars in the Red Navy.   |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| JULY<br>23   |  | Gt. Britain: Gen. Golikov returned to London after trip to Moscow.  |  |                         |
| 24           | Murmansk: Offensive begun by Russians.   |   |  |                         |
| 25           |  | Turkey: Lozovsky announced that Turkish government was being informed concerning captured German documents indicating planned surprise attack on Turkey.  |  |                         |
| 26           |  | Gt. Britain: Exchange of letters between Stalin and Churchill reported in London; asked for additional aid including other action than air raids, Churchill replying that extent of British aid depended on American aid to Britain.  | Soviet military mission headed by General Golikov arrived in Washington and conferred with Undersecretary Welles and General Marshall.                 |                         |
| 27           | Smolensk sector: Vice Commissar Lozovsky announced that the Russians were "winning the battle of Smolensk" (cf. 17 July; 1 October). | Gt. Britain reported to have protested to Iranian government on Germans there (cf. 31 July).<br>Bulgaria: Vyshinsky denied Bulgarian claims of Soviet parachute landings.   | Harry L. Hopkins declared in London that the U.S. was determined to give all possible aid to the USSR.   |                         |
| 28           |  | Sweden asked by Soviet government to intervene with Finland to permit departure of Russian diplomats.<br>Turkey: Ankara reported that Stalin had disclaimed designs on Dardanelles in a letter to Ismet Inönü.<br>Finland: Lozovsky stated Finns created difficulties in exchange of diplomats. | Soviet military mission conferred with Dean Acheson.<br>Welles revealed mission's purpose as coordination and placing of orders for military supplies. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| JULY<br>29   |                       | Poland: Premier Sikorski stated in London that the Polish nation would not hesitate to come to an agreement of collaboration with Russia on honorable, just terms.   |  |  |
| 30           |                       | Poland: Russo-Polish agreement for cooperation, ending the state of war between the two countries signed in London. Provisions included formation of Polish army on Soviet soil and amnesty to Polish nationals. | Harry L. Hopkins conferred with Stalin in the presence of Ambassador Steinhardt and Molotov on increasing U.S. aid to Russia.  |  |
| 31           |                       | Germany: DNB announced the establishment of German civil administration in "Ostland" (area south of Dvina).<br>Iran's reply on Germans reported unsatisfactory to Britain (cf. 27 July).                         | Soviet military mission and Ambassador Oumansky saw President Roosevelt.<br>Lozovsky stated that the visits demonstrated U.S. determination to aid nations struggling against Fascism.   | Marshal Budenny issued a manifesto urging Ukrainians to join the guerilla bands. |
| AUGUST<br>2  |                       |  | Commercial agreement of 6 August 1937, renewed by identical notes between the Acting Secretary Sumner Welles and the Ambassador Oumansky.<br>All economic assistance practicable pledged by the U.S. to the USSR in a second exchange of notes in Washington.<br>Harry L. Hopkins left Moscow. |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| AUGUST<br>3  |  | Poland: <u>Izvestia</u> objected to a statement by General Sikorski that the 1939 boundaries of Polish state could not be questioned.  |   |                         |
| 4            | Approximate beginning of the "Ukrainian Campaign" (cf. 22 November).   |  | Renewal of commercial agreement (2 August) ratified by the Sovnarkom. |                         |
| 5            | Kholm and Belaya Tserkov captured by Germans.<br>Approximate beginning of the Leningrad offensives by Germans (cf. 15 November). | China: Chungking reported Soviet pilots, planes, artillery, gasoline and munitions en route to China.<br>Japan: Lozovsky denied reports of Soviet-Japanese border tension and of alleged Soviet-Chinese conference in Chita (cf. 27 August). Soviet Ambassador Smetanin conferred with the Japanese Foreign Minister Toyoda.<br>Greece, Norway: Diplomatic relations established by the USSR with the governments in exile of Norway and Greece in London.<br>Turkey: Ankara reported assurance by British Ambassador that no agreement would be entered into with USSR on postwar spheres of influence which would infringe on Turkish interests. |   |                         |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| AUGUST       |  |  |   |                         |
| 6            | Leningrad front: Ostrov, Porkhov Pskov taken by Germans.<br>British and Soviet fleets reported in contact in northern waters operating jointly against Germany.  | German note to Iran threatening rupture of diplomatic relations if Germans are expelled.<br>Poland: General Anders appointed Commander of a Polish army to be raised in Russia; General Syzysko-Bohusz named Chief of Polish Military Mission in Moscow.<br>Czechoslovakia: General Blaha organizing Czechoslovakian units in Moscow.  | Presidential proclamation of Commercial Agreement of 2 August.<br>Treasury Department unfroze Soviet orders pending at the outbreak of war. |                         |
| 7            |  | Belgium: Diplomatic relations with the USSR resumed in London.   | Secretary Ickes' revealed first shipment of gasoline to Russia "a week ago".  |                         |
| 8            | Ukraine front: Korosten taken by Germans.<br>Berlin bombed for the first time by Soviet Air Force.<br>Soviet summary of six weeks of war denied existence of "Stalin line" (cf. 12 July), claimed German losses of 1,500,000 against Soviet losses of 600,000. | Turkey, Gt. Britain: Tass denied reports of Soviet-British treaty providing for recognition of Russian claims for control of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.<br>Japan ordered its civilians to evacuate wide strip on Manchukuo border.<br>Japan: Domei denied rumors of changes in Soviet-Japanese relations following the conclusion of the neutrality pact (13 April).<br>Japan: Moscow and Tokyo denied reports of border clashes and Japanese demands on Russia. |   |                         |
| 9            | Lozovsky revealed Soviet plans for extensive air raids on Germany.   |  | Lozovsky denied rumors of Soviet promises of Pacific bases to U.S.  |                         |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS                            | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                        |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| AUGUST       |   |   |  |  |
| 10           | Beginning of "Battle for the approaches to Leningrad" (cf. 8 September).  | Turkey, Gt. Britain: Britain and the USSR made formal statements of attitude toward Turkey, denying aggressive intentions.  |  |  |
| 11           | Odessa: German drive announced (cf. 19 August, 16 October).   | Iran: Ankara reported Stalin's warning to Iran to expel German agents. Polish social welfare mission going to Moscow to aid former prisoners.   |  | Conference of 13 Slav nationalities in Moscow. |
| 12           | Black Sea east of Odessa reached by Germans.  | Turkey, Gt. Britain: British-Russian declaration of aid to Turkey if attacked by a European power; Russian reassertion of the Montreux convention regarding the Dardanelles and promise to respect Turkish integrity. |  |  |
| 13           |   | Czechoslovakia: Minister to USSR, Zdenek Fierlinger, arrived in Moscow.<br>Poland: General amnesty for all Polish war prisoners announced (cf. 30 July).  |  |  |
| 14           | Krivoy Rog mining area occupied by Germans (cf. 18 August). Odessa and Nikolayev (cf. 18 August) reported surrounded. Loss of Pervomaisk and Kirovgrad announced by Russians. Smolensk evacuated by Russians (cf. 16, 17 July). | Turkey refused an Italian war vessel passage into Black Sea. Poland: Military agreement reached between Polish and Soviet High Command.   | First U.S. tanker sailed to Russia from Los Angeles. |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| AUGUST       |   |   |                           |                         |
| 15           | Smolensk front: Germans reported forced to abandon frontal attack on Moscow after 30-day battle costing hundreds of thousands of casualties.          | Moscow Conference: A joint message from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to the President of Sovnarkom Stalin urged a conference in Moscow on the "apportionment of our joint resources" in order to bring about the defeat of Hitlerism (cf. 16 August, 29 September).<br>Japan, Mongolian Republic: Joint commission to fix Mongol People's Republic -- Manchukuo frontier completed work.<br>Turkey permitted Italian naval tanker to pass through Dardanelles for oil (2d exception to treaty regulations). |                           |                         |
| 16           | Sortavala on Lake Ladoga occupied by Finns.   | Moscow Conference: Premier Stalin asked U.S., British Ambassadors to convey his gratitude. Promised to take measures to hasten the conference (cf. 15 August, 29 September).<br>Bulgaria: Soviet Ambassador rejected protest against alleged bombing.<br>Gt. Britain: British-Russian commercial treaty signed in Moscow.<br>Iran, Gt. Britain: Joint British-Russian warning to Iran to oust Germans.<br>Polish Ambassador to Washington visited Soviet Embassy, re-establishing diplomatic contact.                           |                           |                         |
| 17           | Nikolayev captured by Germans (cf. 18 August).  |   |                           |                         |
| 18           | Leningrad front: Kingisepp evacuated by Russians (cf. 21 August).<br>Krivoy Rog (cf. 14 August) and Nikolayev (cf. 14, 17 August) reported evacuated. | Undersecretary Welles conferred with Finnish Minister Procope informing him that Russia was prepared to make peace on the basis of territorial compensation to Finland (cf. 3, 6 November).<br>Oumansky and Golikov (cf. 26 July) conferred with Knudsen (OPM) on supply problems.  |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| AUGUST       |   |  |  |  |
| 19           | Odessa push begun by Germans.<br>Ukraine west of the Dnieper<br>declared occupied by Germans.   |  | Edward G. Carter announced a<br>million dollar drive to<br>provide medical aid to USSR.  |  |
| 20           |   |  |  | Marshal Voroshilov appealed<br>to the people of Leningrad<br>urging defense at all costs.<br>Dneprostroy reported destroyed<br>by Marshal Budenny's orders<br>(cf. 28 August). |
| 21           | Kherson captured by Germans.<br>Leningrad front: Kingisepp<br>(cf. 18 August), Narva, and<br>Novgorod (cf. 25 August)<br>claimed captured by Germans;<br>ring around Leningrad closed.<br>Gomel reported evacuated by Russians. | Poland: General Anders reported USSR<br>loyally and painstakingly execut-<br>ing provisions of Soviet-Polish<br>military convention (cf. 30 July). | Alaska Delegate to Congress<br>Diamond proposed that U.S. ask<br>USSR for military and naval<br>rights in Soviet North<br>Pacific Islands.   |  |
| 22           | Nikopol reported evacuated by<br>Russians.  | Japan, Mongolian Republic: Boundary<br>agreement on the Manchoukuo-<br>Mongolian frontier drafted in<br>Harbin.                                    | Secretary Hull announced that Russia<br>had been granted a general license<br>to buy chemicals, rubber, metals,<br>etc.<br>Soviet dissatisfaction with quantity<br>of aid received reported in<br>Washington and London. |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS                         | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| AUGUST       |   |   |                           |  |
| 23           | Viborg encircled by Finns<br>(cf. 30 August). | Chile: Representatives of Soviet commercial organizations reported in Chile. Chilean government reported considering the re-establishment of commercial relations with the USSR.<br>Japan: Foreign Minister Toyoda made representations to Ambassador Smetanin concerning the transport of military material from the U.S. to Vladivostok.  |                           | Marshal Voroshilov's order of the day stated that the enemy was nearing Leningrad, urged defense at all costs. |
| 24           | Cherkassy captured by Germans.                |   |                           |  |
| 25           | Novgorod evacuated by Russians.               | Turkey, Iran: Turkey informed Britain and Russia of intention to remain neutral regarding Iran, after rejection by Iran of mediation offer.<br>Iran: USSR note to the Iranian government on securing the Soviet rights under the Soviet Iranian treaty of 1921.<br>Iran invaded by Russian and British troops.<br>Japan: Molotov warned Japan against interfering with lend-lease shipments (cf. 23 August).<br>Australia: Britain, Australia and USSR reported discussing use of Soviet ships to assist in shipping from Australia to Britain. |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| AUGUST       |  |  |  |   |
| 26           | Dnepropetrovsk captured by Germans (cf. 28 August)   | Iran: Tabriz occupied by Russian troops.<br>China: Tass denied that Soviet-Chinese meetings at Chita discussed matters beyond final stabilization of the Manchurian border (cf. 5 August). |  |   |
| 27           | Zaporozhe (Ukraine) and Velikie Luki (Leningrad front) occupied by Germans.<br>Moscow-Leningrad railway cut. |  | Secretary Hull asserted U.S. would insist upon freedom of seas in Pacific, in reply to request for statement of position on Japanese protests regarding war shipments through Vladivostok. | Armenia: Pravda reported German promise to erect greater Armenian state out of Armenian SSR and Armenian sections of Turkey and Iran. |
| 28           | Tallinn captured by Germans (cf. 16 July).<br>Evacuation of Dnepropetrovsk announced (cf. 26 August).        | Iranian conflict terminated as a new Iranian government formed.<br>Finnish military attache at Washington stated his country was only fighting to regain lost territories.                 |  | Lozovsky announced destruction of Dnieper Dam (cf. 20 August).  |
| 29           |  |  | W. A. Harriman announced by President Roosevelt as the head of the U.S. Mission to the three power conference in Moscow (cf. 3, 28 September).   |   |
| 30           | Viborg captured by Finns (cf. 23 August).  |  |  |   |
| 31           |  |  | Soviet mission to purchase aircraft arrived at Nome from Moscow.   |   |

- 17 -

| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| SEPTEMBER    |   |   |   |  |
| 1            | Konev's counter-attack in the Smolensk-Gomel section.   |   |   |  |
| 2            | Krasnoye Selo reached by Germans (20 miles southwest of Leningrad). Tallinn evacuation announced by Russians (cf. 16 July). | British Trade Union Congress voted organization of Anglo-Russian Trade Union Council.<br>Finland: Lozovsky denied reports of peace negotiations with Finland.   |   |  |
| 3            | Smolensk counter-attack continued.  | Gt. Britain: Ambassador Cripps said in letter to Izvestiya Soviet resistance had saved Britain and U.S., and assured USSR of all possible aid.<br>Gt. Britain: Lord Beaverbrook to head British Mission to Moscow.<br>Germany: Berlin disclaimed any obligations under international law to feed the population of occupied Soviet areas. | Aid and Supply Mission to Moscow: General Burns, General Brett, Admiral Standley and William L. Ball appointed (cf. 29 August, 28 September).<br>First U.S. gasoline reached Vladivostok. | Supreme Military Soviet of six headed by Voroshilov and Zhdanov to rule Leningrad. |
| 4            | Leningrad encirclement claimed by Germans.  | Poland: Ambassador Kot arrived in Moscow.   |   |  |
| 5            | Leningrad under German artillery fire.  |   |   |  |
| 6            |   | Gt. Britain: Sir Kingsley Wood stated that no monetary limit would be placed on credits to Russia.  | Soviet Air Mission conferred with Brigadier General Brooks.   |  |

- 18 -

| DATE      | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                                |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| 1941      |  |  |  |  |
| SEPTEMBER |  |  |  |  |
| 7         |  | <p>Gt. Britain: A technical agreement between the Bank of England and the State Bank of the Soviet Union regulating the mode of payment and exchange signed in Moscow.</p> <p>Iran: Tass denied German rumors that local soviets were set up by the soviet armies of occupation in Iran.</p> |  | Volga Germans expelled by decree of President Kalinin. |
| 8         | <p>Yelnya battle (26 days) concluded with German rout.</p> <p>Schlussselburg captured by Germans: end of the "Battle for the approaches to Leningrad" (cf. 19 January 1944).</p> | Iran agreed to the terms of occupation.  |  |  |
| 9         | <p>Russians continued Smolensk offensive.</p> <p>First assault of Leningrad begun by Germans.</p>  | Iran, Gt. Britain: British-Soviet agreement with Iran, pertaining to seizure of communications, closing of Axis legations, and occupation of border areas.   | U.S. Embassy junior personnel returned to Moscow from Kazan (cf. 17 July).           |  |
| 10        |  | <p>Bulgaria accused of planning to attack Russia in Molotov's representation to Bulgarian Minister.</p> <p>Turkey rejected German demand that Italian fleet be permitted to pass through Dardanelles.</p>  | Soviet flier, General Gromov arrived in Washington with mission for technical talks. |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|--|---|
| SEPTEMBER    |  |   |  |   |
| 11           | German assault on Leningrad stopped (cf. 9 September)  |   | Oumansky called on President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull on aid.  |   |
| 12           | Chernigov abandoned by Russians.   | Iran, Gt. Britain: British and Russian diplomats protested press attacks in Iran.   | President Roosevelt conferred with Harriman mission on aid allocation.   | Tass reported German sinking of hospital ship "Sibir".<br>Lozovsky hailed President Roosevelt's speech of 11 September as serious blow to German ambitions. |
| 13           | Russian counter-offensive near Bryansk.  |   | American Red Cross mission headed by Allen Wardwell to accompany Harriman mission.<br>Oumansky and Soviet air mission called on President Roosevelt. |   |
| 14           | Kremenchug abandoned by Russians. Germans 15 miles from Leningrad. RAF wing arrived in Russia.                             | Finnish White Book accusing Russia of aggression released in Washington.<br>Iran surrendered more Nazis in Teheran.   | Oumansky flew to London from Canada.   |   |
| 15           | Germans advanced to Perekop threatening Crimea; began encirclement of Kiev.  | Gt. Britain: Beaverbrook announced that all tanks made in Britain during the week were to be sent to Russia.<br>Appointment of Beaverbrook as head of English economic mission to USSR. | Harriman en route to Russia conferred with Churchill.  |   |
| 16           | German bridgeheads established across the lower Dnieper. Germans reported routing 9 Russian divisions south of Lake Ilmen. | Bulgarian Minister in Moscow rejected Russian protest (cf. 10 September).<br>Iran: Reza Shah abdicated.   |  |   |

- 20 -

| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| SEPTEMBER    |  |  |   |  |
| 17           | Kiev encircled; drive into Crimea begun by Germans. Sevastopol captured by Finns.                              | Iran: Russian and British troops entered Teheran.<br>Bulgarian government rejected Soviet protests against the massing of Axis warships in Bulgarian harbors.      | Russian Delegation (Molotov, Voroshilov, Mikoyan) named to confer with the Harriman Mission.<br>Defense Supplies Corporation contracted with Amtorg for the purchase of \$100,000,000 worth of manganese, etc. from the Soviet Union. |  |
| 18           | Crimea cut off from the Russian mainland. Large Russian force claimed encircled east of Smolensk.              | Japan protested the sinking of a Korean vessel by Russian mine.<br>Czechoslovakia: Soviet Ambassador Bogomolov presented credentials to Dr. Benes.                 |   | State Committee of Defense order on the universal compulsory military training of the USSR citizens. |
| 19           | Kiev and Poltava taken by Germans. (cf. 21 September).   | Bulgaria protested the landing of Russian parachutists in southern Dobrudja 14 September.<br>Hitler reported to demand that Bulgaria enter the war or be occupied. | Secretary Hull promised greater and swifter aid to Russia.  |  |
| 20           | German drive towards Kharkov reported.   | Iran: Mohammed Shah Pahlavi declaration pledging the closest cooperation with Russia.  | Harriman stated in London that American and British missions had agreed on immediate material aid to Russia.  |  |
| 21           | Sea of Azov reached by Germans. Osel Island off Estonia taken. Kiev: Loss conceded by Reds (cf. 19 September). | Gt. Britain: Ambassador Maisky appealed to British workers for more tanks.   | Senator George stated in Washington it would be a fatal mistake for Congress to bar Russia from lend-lease.   |  |
| 22           | Second assault on Leningrad begun.   |  | Harriman mission landed in Russia.  |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| SEPTEMBER    |   |  |  |  |
| 23           | Assault on Leningrad stopped.   | Bulgarian protest rejected (cf. 19 September).   | Stettinius asked for no restrictions on aid to the Soviet Union. |  |
| 24           | Leningrad radio reported the enemy at the gates, broadcast appeal to every citizen to help in defense.                  | Inter-Allied Conference in London, 2nd meeting; Russian and other delegations pledged adherence to the "Atlantic Charter" (cf. 11 June 1942). Bulgarian Minister of Interior denied that Bulgaria intended to enter the war against Russia.  |  | German Volga Republic (ASSR) formally abolished by the Supreme Soviet. |
| 25           | German attack on Crimea begun in force.   |  |  |  |
| 26           | Germans announced the capture of 574,000 Russians east of Kiev. German paratroopers landed in Yevpatoria and Feodosiya. | Free French: Soviet Government recognized the national committee of de Gaulle's Free French movement as the official representative of France. Exchange of letters was effected on the following day in London, between Ambassador Maisky and Gen. de Gaulle. Iranian envoys recalled from Germany, Italy and Rumania. |  |  |
| 27           | Germans reported ending big battle near Kiev.   | Finland warned by the British Foreign Office that it would be treated as a member of the Axis unless it stopped invading purely Russian territory. Czechoslovakia: Military agreement between the supreme commands of the USSR and Czechoslovakia signed in Moscow.  |  |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                   |
|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| SEPTEMBER    |  |  |  |   |
| 28           | Russian attempts to relieve Leningrad repulsed.  | Gt. Britain: Lord Beaverbrook received by Stalin in the Kremlin.   | Harriman and staff received by Stalin in the Kremlin on arrival in Moscow. |   |
| 29           |  | Tri-Power economic conference begun in Moscow (cf. 1 October).<br>Poland: Letter from Polish Ambassador Ciechanowski to Secretary Hull advising that the Soviet government "is loyally fulfilling all its engagements," including that of allowing religious activities. |  |   |
| 30           | Poltava evacuated by Russians (cf. 19 September).<br>Lozovsky's statement minimizing loss of Kiev, announcing counter-attack in Leningrad.   | Poland: Anders reported the organization of three Polish divisions in Russia.<br>Czech-Russian military pact signed in London.   |  | Bezbozhnik (atheist newspaper) suspended. |
| OCTOBER      |  |  |  |   |
| 1            | Crimea: First defense line on Perekop Isthmus broken by Germans.<br>Petrozavodsk capture claimed by Finns.   | End of Tri-Power conference in Moscow (cf. 29 September). Concluding addresses by Harriman and Molotov.  |  |   |
| 2            | "Battle of Moscow" (cf. 6, 8 December): beginning of the first phase, the 17-day battle of Bryansk and Vazma (cf. 18 December).<br>Hitler's order of the day: "Today begins the last great decisive battle of this year".<br>Russian counter-attacks at Leningrad and Odessa reported. |  |  |   |

- 23 -

| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| OCTOBER      |  |  |  |  |
| 3            | Hitler's speech reported gigantic operation for the past 48 hours; stated "Russia is already broken and will never rise again". Orel claimed by Germans (cf. 8 October). |  | Secretary Hull conversed with Finnish Minister Procope (cf. 7 November); warned that that U.S. was prepared to spend 75 billion dollars in suppressing Hitler. |  |
| 4            | Crimea: Russian counter-offensive.   |  |  | Lazovsky cited constitutional provisions concerning freedom of religion. |
| 5            | Moscow: Two-pronged drive begun by Germans.  |  |  |  |
| 6            |  |  | Secretary Hull indicated his support of the British note to Finland (cf. 27 September).  | Antireligioznik (Atheist publication) suspended by authorities.          |
| 7            | Central front: Beginning of a major German offensive. Mariupol reported taken by Germans (cf. 14 October).   | Finns rejected British note of warning (cf. 27 September), made claims to territory beyond old borders.  |  |  |
| 8            | Orel evacuated by Russians (cf. 3 October).  | Iran: Tass denied that the Soviet Union insisted on the annexation of northwestern Iran to Soviet Armenia and that Gen. Wavell had approved this demand. | Text of President Roosevelt's letter to Stalin released by the White House.  |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|--|---|
| OCTOBER      |   |  |  |   |
| 9            | Vyazma-Bryansk sector: 60-70 Russian divisions claimed trapped by Germans. Otto Dietrich announced the collapse of Soviet military resistance: "The military decision has already fallen. The rest of the operations will take the course we wish them to. For all military purposes Soviet Russia is done with." |  |  |   |
| 10           | Russian retreat begun in Bryansk sector. Claims of encirclement (cf. 9 October) denied.   | Gt. Britain: Lord, Beaverbrook's announcement of the British position on aiding Russia: "We do not ask to put them on a basis of payment". | Lend-Lease bill passed in the House; amendment to bar Russia rejected. |   |
| 11           | Germans within 100 miles of Moscow. Germans completed "The battle of the Sea of Azov".  | Afghanistan: USSR Ambassador Mikhailov made representations concerning German and Italian anti-Soviet activities (cf. 19 October).         |  | Government announced that all women and children not engaged in war industries would be removed from Moscow. "Red Star" urged second front. |
| 12           | Bryansk evacuated.  |  |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---|---|
| OCTOBER      |   |  |   |   |
| 13           | Vyazma evacuated.<br>Drive towards Rzhev disclosed by<br>Germans.   | Gt. Britain: Labor delegation headed<br>by Sir Walter Citrine to consult<br>with Soviet Trade Union leaders<br>reported in Moscow.                                       | President Roosevelt announced<br>speeding aid to Russia.<br>Harriman broadcast from London<br>claiming Russian morale is<br>high.                 |   |
| 14           | Germans at Mozhaisk, 60 miles from<br>Moscow.<br>Russians announced the fall of<br>Mariupol (cf. 7 October).                    | Gt. Britain: Churchill opposed to a<br>debate in the House of Commons on<br>British assistance to Russia.  | President Roosevelt announced<br>lend-lease figures.<br>Secretary Hull stated Ambassador<br>Steinhardt to remain in Moscow<br>to handle supplies. |   |
| 15           | Russians evacuated Kalinin, reported<br>Nazi break through in Mozhaisk<br>sector. High water mark in the<br>"Battle of Moscow". | Japan, Mongolian Republic: Manchukuo-<br>Mongolian frontier in BornNor region<br>fixed in a conference at Harbin<br>attended by Russian and Japanese<br>representatives. |   | Proclamation issued in Moscow<br>urging fight to the last<br>breath. Barricades being<br>erected. |
| 16           | Odessa captured by Germans and<br>Rumanians after a 2 months<br>siege (cf. 19 August).  |  |   | Foreign embassies began evacuat-<br>ing Moscow.   |
| 17           | German drive towards Ryazan<br>southeast of Moscow reported.  |  | American Embassy in Moscow<br>announced official removal<br>of staff to the new secret<br>Soviet capital (cf. 20 October).                        |   |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS*   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| OCTOBER      |   |  |  |  |
| 18           | Germans (wrongly) claimed winning the 17-day battle of Bryansk and Vyazma, destroying 8 Soviet armies.<br>Beginning of "battle of the Crimea" (cf. 29 October). |  |  |  |
| 19           | "Battle of Moscow": Germans attacking at Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets. Taganrog captured by Germans.  | Rumania: Odessa incorporated in Rumania.<br>Afghanistan: Germans and Italian nationals deported in compliance with the Soviet demand (cf. 11 October). |  | State Committee of Defense ruling proclaiming state of siege in Moscow.                  |
| 20           | "Battle of Moscow": German advance generally stopped.   |  | U.S. Ambassador arrived in Kuibyshev (cf. 17 October).<br>Stabilization fund credits extended to Russia. | Kuibyshev set up as temporary capital of the USSR.<br>State of siege declared in Moscow. |
| 21           | Stalino (Ukraine) and Degoe Island (Estonia) claimed by Germans.  |  |  | Stalin reported commanding the troops in the field.                                      |
| 22           | Russian counterattacks at Kalinin and Mozhaisk reported; "Battle of Moscow" front generally stabilized.<br>Taganrog admitted lost (cf. 19 October).             | Iran, Gt. Britain: British-Soviet-Iranian treaty of alliance placed before the British Parliament.   | U.S. Maritime Commission decided to discontinue shipments to the USSR by way of Pacific.                 |  |

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| DATE<br>1941  | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|---------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| OCTOBER<br>23 |   | Japan: Soviet -Japanese border clash reported. Japan denied the incident.   |                           | Delayed dispatches from Kuibyshev reporting that Zhukov replaced Timoshenko on central front, and Timoshenko replaced Budenny on southern front. |
| 24            | Kharkov and Belgorod reported captured by Germans. German drive to Rostov at Makeyevka 70 miles northwest of Rostov. New Nazi offensive against Moscow begun. | China: Soviet Embassy in Washington stated that Russia had informed Chungking of inability to continue war shipments to China.  |                           | Marshals Voroshilov and Budenny transferred to the interior to train new armies (cf. 22 December).   |
| 25            |   |   |                           | Pravda called upon the people of Moscow to convert every house and street into a stronghold.   |
| 26            | German drive on Rostov continued. Stalino (Ukraine) reported evacuated by Russians (cf. 21 October).  | Gt. Britain: Soviet communique revealed that agreement had been reached in determining the principal objectives of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee during the first session of the Committee, 13-15 October. |                           |  |
| 27            | Russian counter-attack south of Moscow reported.  | Japan: Soviet-Japanese border clash reported by Tass but denied by Japan.   |                           | General Zhukov issued "Not a step back" order in Moscow.   |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS                          | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| OCTOBER      |  |  |   |  |
| 28           | Russian counter-attack at Mozhaisk south of Moscow.<br>New German drive at Volokolamsk northwest of Moscow (cf. 1 November).<br>Germans entered Krematorsk.  |  |   |  |
| 29           | Germans invaded Crimea (cf. 18 October).<br>Tula declared in a state of siege (cf. 31 October, 23 December).<br>Russians admitted losing Kharkov, reported successful evacuation of plants (cf. 24 October). |  |   |  |
| 30           | Germans repulsed at Tula, but approaching Serpukhov.   |  | President Roosevelt in a letter to Stalin pledged \$1,000,000,000 in lend-lease aid to Russia (cf. 4 November). |  |
| 31           | Tula besieged by Germans.<br>Germans claimed final capture of Kalinin (cf. 15 October).  | Greece: Ambassador Pipinelis accredited in Moscow. |   | Marshal Shaposhnikov succeeded General Zhukov as Chief of Staff. |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| NOVEMBER     |  |  |   |                         |
| 1            | Moscow front: German break through following a four-day battle.<br>Leningrad front: Germans break through at the Volkhov River.<br>Crimea: Simferopol reported taken by Germans. |  | President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King of Canada conferred on aid to Russia.   |                         |
| 2            | Drive on Sevastopol begun (cf. 2 July 1942).<br>Beginning of battle at Maloyaroslavets (cf. 15 November).  | Finland: Rytis denied presence of German troops on Murmansk front.   |   |                         |
| 3            | Russian forces in Crimea split.<br>Kursk reported taken by Germans.  |  | Secretary Hull at press conference warned Finland to halt its invasion of Russia and withdraw troops from Russian soil, revealed U.S. attempt to mediate (cf. 18 August). |                         |
| 4            | Crimea: Feodosiya reported taken by Germans.<br>Kivisto Islands in the Gulf of Finland occupied by Finns.<br>Finn attacks on Murmansk reported.                                  | Finland: Germans and Italians denounced U.S. note to Finland (cf. 3 November).<br>Turkey: President Inonu reiterated Turkish neutrality. | Marshal Stalin accepted President Roosevelt's pledge of \$1,000,000,000 in lend-lease aid to Russia (cf. 30 October).   |                         |
| 5            | Germans reported on the Black Sea coast between Yalta and Feodosiya.<br>Russian troops cut into three segments.<br>Latest offensive against Moscow reported broken.              |  |   |                         |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| NOVEMBER     |  |  |  |   |
| 6            | Russian counter-attacks at Kalinin, Volokolamsk, and Mozhaisk. Beginning of 10-day battle at Leningrad (cf. 15 November).                        | Japan protested the sinking of the liner Keshi Maru in the Sea of Japan by Russian mine.<br>Vichy France: Petain eulogized legion of French volunteers against Bolshevism. | Maxim Litvinov appointed Ambassador to Washington replacing Gurnansky who was appointed head of Tass News Agency.<br>President Roosevelt, in a letter to the lend-lease administrator Stettinius, directed immediate action to transfer defense supplies to the USSR under the Lend-Lease Act, and to carry out the terms of extension of credit (cf. 30 October). | Report of Joseph Stalin, chairman of the State Committee of Defense, before the Moscow Soviet; Stalin predicted a second front in the near future and proclaimed a war of annihilation against Germany. He also disclaimed wishing to seize Iran. |
| 7            |  | Finland rejected British-American warnings (cf. 7 October).  | State Department released memoranda on conversation with the Finnish Minister (cf. 18 August, 3 October).  | Stalin's address at the review of the Red Army predicting Nazi collapse and stating that spirit of revolt was gaining possession not only in occupied countries, but also in Germany.   |
| 8            | Tikhvin capture claimed by Germans (cf. 14 November).<br>Hitler, in a speech in Munich, estimated Russian losses as 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 men. |  |  |   |
| 9            | Crimea: German capture of Yalta claimed.<br>German within 30 miles of Moscow.  |  |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---|---|
| NOVEMBER     |   |  |   |   |
| 10           | Crimea: Beginning of the siege of Sevastopol.   |  | Ambassador Steinhardt's letter to the Izvestiya praising the Red Army.<br>Appointment of Litvinov as Ambassador to U.S. revealed in Moscow. |   |
| 11           | Germans admitted drives around Moscow stalled.  |  | Finland rejected U.S. warning (3 November) in a note to Washington.   | The first political conference of German prisoners in Russia drew up a message to the German people calling for an end to Hitlerism and the creation of a "free and independent Germany". |
| 12           | German and Rumanian troops reached the Crimean coast south of Kerch.  |  | Secretary Hull stated at press conference that Finland aids Hitler.   |   |
| 13           | Kerch under German attack. Russians counter-attacking at Tula.  |  |   |   |
| 14           | Russians broke through siege lines at two points outside of Leningrad.<br>Russians counter-attacking at Tikhvin (cf. 8 November). | Gt. Britain: Soviet-British Trade Union agreement ratified by trade union authorities in both countries. |   | Litvinov's appointment as Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs announced.  |

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| DATE     | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| NOVEMBER |  |  |   |                         |
| 15       | German landing at Murmansk repulsed.<br>End of 14-day battle at Maloyaroslavets (cf. 2 November).<br>End of 10-day battle at Leningrad (cf. 6 November). Approximate end of the Leningrad offensives (cf. 5 August).<br>Germans admitted Russian counter-attacks at Moscow and Sevastopol. |  |   |                         |
| 16       | "Battle of Moscow": Beginning of the second great offensive on Moscow (cf. 6 December).<br>U.S. planes (Tomahawks) first reported used on Moscow front.<br>German soldiers frozen to death first reported by Moscow radio.   | Japanese-Soviet border clash near Manchuli in Manchoukuo (cf. 21 November).  |   |                         |
| 17       | Crimea: Kerch capture announced by Germans.<br>"Battle of Moscow": Germans reported driven back at Tula.   | Germany: Alfred Rosenberg appointed as Reich Minister for the East; Erich Koch, Commissioner for the Ukraine; H. Lohse, Commissioner for Ostland (Baltic States and White Russia). | Ambassadors Steinhardt and Litvinov arrived to Teheran en route to London and Washington. |                         |

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| DATE     | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1941     |  |  |   |                         |
| NOVEMBER |  |  |   |                         |
| 18       | Rostov front: Beginning of large German offensive down the Don valley.   | Gt. Britain: Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that Anglo-Russian cooperation is as close as geographical conditions allow.<br>Finland: Denounced by the Soviet Foreign office as "an obedient tool in the hands of the Hitlerite clique of imperialist invaders".<br>Gt. Britain: Ambassador Litvinov prevented by British officials from boarding a plane at Teheran. | General John N. Greely to head American Army mission to the USSR. |                         |
| 20       | Kerch evacuation announced by the Russians (cf. 17 November).  |  |   |                         |
| 21       | German attacks on Moscow front at Kalinin, Volokolensk, Mozhaisk, and Tula.  | Japan: Soviet-Japanese border clash (16 November) denied by Tass.  |   |                         |
| 22       | Rostov captured by Germans (cf. 24 November).<br>End of the four month "Ukrainian campaign" (cf. 4, 5 August).   |  |   |                         |
| 23       | Russians pushed back at Tula, Mozhaisk and Klin.<br>Kalinin by-passed by Germans.<br>Russians counter-attacking at Leningrad. Germans driven back at Rostov. |  |   |                         |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|
| NOVEMBER     |  |  |   |   |
| 24           | Russians denied the capture of Rostov. Germans 31 miles from Moscow, at Solnchegorsk. Soviet counter-attacks on the Leningrad and Rostov fronts. |  |   |   |
| 25           | Germans driven back at Rostov. Stalinogorsk reached by Germans on Moscow front.  | Anti-Comintern meeting of 13 powers in Berlin. Renewal and extension of the first Anti-Comintern pact of 1936 signed by 12 nations.  | Secretary Stimson accused the Finns whose aid "enables Germany to concentrate her efforts on a line harmful to the interests of the United States".   | Foreign Commissar Molotov announced German (6,000,000) and Soviet (2,122,000) casualties. |
| 26           | German drive to encircle Moscow in Stalinogorsk direction. Other German advances in the Klin-Solnchegorsk front.                                 | Germany's Molotov's note to all countries with which Russia maintains diplomatic relations accusing Germany of systematic atrocities and outrages against wounded Russian prisoners. | U.S. note to Japan proposing a non-aggression pact among the British Empire, China, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Thailand, and the United States.  |   |
| 27           | German break through reported in the Tula-Stalinogorsk sector.   |  | President Roosevelt conferred with Ambassador Steinhardt who returned by plane from Kuibyshev.  |   |
| 28           | German spearhead east of Klin encircled. On the Tula salient Germans occupied Skopin.  | Japan, China: Tojo announced that Chiang Kai-Shek "is dancing to the tune of Britain, America and Communism".  | Secretary Hull declared that every act of the Finnish government since its note of 11 November "has confirmed our apprehensions that it is fully cooperating with the Hitler forces." Mentioned Finland's signing of the Anti-Comintern pact (25 November) as "highly significant". |   |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| NOVEMBER     |  |   |                           |   |
| 29           | Rostov recaptured by the Reds (cf. 22 November) after a 3-day battle.<br>Volokolamsk capture claimed by Germans (cf. 20 December).<br>Balaklava capture, near Sevastopol, claimed by Germans.<br>Russians retook 3 towns around Kalinin. | Finnish Parliament passed a bill re-establishing Finland's frontier of 1939.  |                           |   |
| 30           | Rostov front: Germans driven back to Taganrog and Mariupol.  | Poland: Gen. Sikorski arrived in Kuibyshev.<br>Gt. Britain: Tass published Eden's denial of Soviet-British plans of attack on Germany before the German attack on Russia. |                           | Publication of the newspaper "Das Freie Wort" by and for German prisoners reported from Moscow. |
| DECEMBER     |  |   |                           |   |
| 1            | Germans conceded evacuating Rostov (cf. 29 November).  | Poland: Gen. Sikorski received by Kalinin.  |                           |   |
| 2            | Rostov front: General von Kleist's panzer column trapped near the Sea of Azov.<br>Soviet offensive launched north and south of Moscow (cf. 17 December).   | Japan: Clash of Soviet and Japanese patrols on the Siberian-Manchoukuoan border.  |                           |   |
| 3            | Rostov front: Germans driven back to Taganrog.<br>Soviet counter-attacks on the Moscow and Leningrad fronts.<br>Hangö peninsula evacuated by Russians.   | Poland: Beginning of Russo-Polish conversations in Moscow; Gen. Sikorski received by Stalin.  |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| DECEMBER     |   |  |   |  |
| 4            | Rostov-Taganrog counter-offensive continued by Reds. Hangö peninsula occupied by Finnish forces.  | Poland: Polish-Russian declaration of mutual assistance and friendship signed in Moscow by Premier Stalin and Premier Sikorski.  |   |  |
| 5            | Rostov front: Soviet counter-offensive continues by-passing Taganrog.<br>Moscow front: Germans driving to Dimitrov.   | Hungary, Rumania and Finland rejected a British ultimatum to halt their attacks against Russia.  |   | Supreme Soviet ukaz postponing the elections to the Supreme Soviet. The powers of the 1941 Supreme Soviet extended for a year. |
| 6            | Rostov front: Russians reached the Sea of Azov trapping the Germans in Taganrog.<br>Moscow front: Soviet counter-attack at Dimitrov, Volokolamsk and Mozhaisk.<br>Tula-Moscow road cut by Germans.  | British Foreign Office announced that communications were being sent to Hungary, Rumania and Finland which would result in a state of war (cf. 5 December).<br>Finland: President Ryti broadcast determination of Finland to fight to final victory over Russia. |   |  |
| 7            | Moscow front: Soviet break through at two points.<br>German troops declared on the defensive along the entire front.  |  | Ambassador Litvinov arrived in Washington.  |  |
| 8            | End of "Battle of Moscow" (cf. 2 October).<br>Beginning of "Winter campaign" (cf. 26 April 1942): Berlin declared that winter weather had halted the Moscow offensive and that Moscow capture was not expected that year.<br>Crimea invaded by Russians across Kerch straits (cf. 27 December). |  | U.S. declared war on Japan.<br>Exchange of speeches between President Roosevelt and Ambassador Litvinov in the course of accrediting of the latter. |  |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| DECEMBER     |   |   |   |  |
| 9            | Leningrad front: Tikhvin recaptured by Russians after 10 days of heavy fighting (cf. 8 November).   |   |   |  |
| 10           | Orel sector: Yelets recaptured by the Red Army. Soviet air superiority on all fronts claimed. German troops admitted withdrawing to winter positions. | Germany: Pravda alluded to German peace feelers to Russia. "Peace with Germany will be concluded by the USSR jointly with England and the United States." |   |  |
| 11           |   | Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S.<br>U.S. declared war on Germany and Italy.   | Secretary Hull and Ambassador Litvinov met for a general exchange of information. Following the visit Litvinov declared: "We have a common cause and a common battle".  | Pravda editorial declared that no compromise and no peace with Hitlerism was possible. |
| 12           | German armies besieging Moscow reported routed; 400 towns and villages liberated since 16 November.   |   |   | Pravda stated that Japan was doomed to "certain defeat in the Pacific".                |
| 13           | Russians advanced on all fronts. Volkhov recaptured.  | Hungary and Bulgaria declared war on the U.S.<br>Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.  | Litvinov stated at a press conference that Russia intended to concentrate on defeating Hitler and would not open a second front against Japan in Eastern Siberia "at present". He referred to Japan as "the common enemy of Russia, Britain and the United States". | Foreign correspondents returned to Moscow from Kuibyshev.                              |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| DECEMBER     |  |   |  |                         |
| 14           | Soviet advance continued.  |   | Mackay Radio authorized by the FCC to establish direct radio telegram service to Russia.   |                         |
| 15           | Klin (Moscow front) recaptured, with 13,000 German losses. Soviet counter-attacks on Leningrad and Sevastopol fronts.                                |   | President Roosevelt's message to Congress: The Anti-Comintern Pact "was nominally directed against the Soviet Union, but its real purpose was to form a league of fascism against the free world". |                         |
| 16           | Kalinin recaptured. Beginning of the Soviet offensive on the Central Front (cf. 19 January 1942). General Soviet offensive south of Lake Ladoga.     | Czech government in London declared a state of war with all countries at war with Britain, U.S., and U.S.S.R.         |  |                         |
| 17           | Many Soviet towns recaptured by offensive south and north of Moscow (cf. 2 December).  | Japan: Foreign Minister Togo stated at Parliament that Japanese-Soviet relations were still based on neutrality pact. | General Repin, head of Russian Military Mission, stated in New York that "all the enemies of the United States now are also the enemies of the Soviet Union".                                      |                         |
| 18           | Beginning of 8-day battle around Volkhov (cf. 25 December).  |   |  |                         |
| 19           | Moscow front; Soviet advance West and Southwest continued. Von Brauchitsch removed by Hitler as Commander-in-chief; Hitler assumed the post himself. |   |  |                         |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|--|---|
| DECEMBER     |   |  |  |   |
| 20           | Volokolamsk recaptured by the Red Army (cf. 29 November).   | Soviet ship "Perekop" sunk by the Japanese.  |  |   |
| 21           | Soviet advance continued on Western, Kalinin, Southwestern, and Leningrad fronts.   |  |  |   |
| 22           |   | Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Washington for conversations which will be "preliminary to further conferences which will officially include Russia...". |  | Voroshilov named head of the Red Army in the Far East.                          |
| 23           | Gorbachevo and several towns south of Moscow recaptured by Reds.<br>Siege of Tula relieved (cf. 29 October).  |  |  |   |
| 24           |   |  |  | Supreme Soviet ukaz postponing the elections to local Soviets (cf. 5 December). |
| 25           | Sevastopol siege continued. 20,000 Nazis reported killed since 19 December.<br>End of battle around Volkhov, with 6,000 Germans killed (cf. 18 December). | Bulgaria: Secretary-General of the Comintern Georgi Dimitrov sentenced to death in absentia in Sofia on charges of plotting a revolution.                    |  |   |
| 26           | Naro Fominsk and other towns recaptured by Reds southwest of Moscow.<br>First joint naval action by Soviet and British vessels reported from London.      |  | Ambassador Litvinov informed by President Roosevelt of progress of conversations between the President and Prime Minister Churchill. | Supreme Soviet ukaz freezing workers in war industry.                           |

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| DATE<br>1941 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                        |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| DECEMBER     |  |   |                           |  |
| 27           | Likhvin and other towns recaptured southwest of Moscow. Russians sending troops into Crimea across Kerch Strait. Field Marshal von Bock replaced by General von Arnim on Moscow front. | Bulgaria: U.S. Minister to Bulgaria arrived in Istanbul.  |                           |  |
| 28           | Naro-Fominsk: end of two months' battles.  | Gt. Britain: Eden-Stalin conferences in Moscow "since 14d. December" "showed an identity of views" relating to the conduct of war, and adoption of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in the future". |                           |  |
| 29           | Crimea: Kerch (cf. 17, 20 November) and Feodosiya (cf. 14 November) recaptured by Reds.  | Japan: Soviet-Japanese fisheries negotiations in Kuibyshev revealed in Tokyo.<br>Gt. Britain: Soviet Trade Union delegation headed by N. Shvernik arrived in London.  |                           | Supreme Soviet <u>ukaz</u> ordering a war tax. |
| 30           | Kozelsk recaptured on Moscow front.<br>Kaluga recaptured by Reds. It fell before 24 October when German 4th army (von Kluge) and Guderian's tank army were routed.                     | Gt. Britain: Foreign Secretary Eden returned to London from Moscow.   |                           |  |

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| DATE     | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1941     |                       |  |                           |  |
| DECEMBER |                       |  |                           |  |
| 31       |                       | <p>Germany: Hitler, in two New Year's proclamations broadcast to the army asserted that "Churchill and Roosevelt have delivered Europe to Stalin".</p> <p>Poland: Loan agreement providing Polish government with 400 million rubles for the relief of Polish nationals in the USSR signed in Kuibyshev.</p> |                           | <p>Zaslavsky, writing in <u>Pravda</u> criticized the United States for declaring Manila an open city.</p> |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                    |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| JAN.         |  |  |                           |  |
| 1            | Moscow front: Staritsa recaptured by Russians.<br>Hitler reported in the Russian battle press in attempt to stem a rout of the Nazi forces.                  | United Nations Declaration: Signed in Washington by 26 nations at war with the Axis, pledging each not to make a separate peace and to employ its full resources against the common enemy. (See 14 August 1941, the Atlantic Charter.) |                           |  |
| 2            | Moscow front: Maloyaroslavets recaptured by Russians; 150,000 Nazis threatened with entrapment.<br>Mozhaisk salient: approximate beginning of 18 day battle. |  |                           |  |
| 4.           | Moscow front: Borovsk recaptured by Russians driving on Mozhaisk; Kaluga captured by the Soviet offensive.   | Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden broadcast account of talks with Stalin in Moscow.  |                           |  |
| 5            | Moscow front: Belev recaptured by Russians.<br>Russian advances continues on the Crimean, Southern, Central and Leningrad fronts.                            | Norway: Norwegian envoy, Andvord, presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin.  |                           |  |
| 6            | Crimea: Russian landings made at Yevpatoriya and Yalta; Germans cut off and trapped on the Kerch peninsula.  | German atrocities: Molotov issued a note to foreign envoys charging the Germans with massacres of civilians, and stated that retribution would be demanded. (See 27 April.)  |                           | School children received defense training. |
| 7            |  |  |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| JAN.<br>8    | Crimea: Sevastopol siege (temporarily) lifted as Nazi retreated.<br>Kharkov: Russians penetrated into the city. | Finland: Finnish paper <u>Uusi Suomi</u> urged peace with the Soviet Union.   |                           |  |
| 9            |   |   |                           |  |
| 10           | Leningrad front: Beginning of 12 day battle south of Lake Ilmen.  |   |                           |  |
| 11           | Moscow front: Rzhev-Bryansk railroad line broken by Russians at Iyudinovo.                                      |   |                           |  |
| 12           |   | London: Resolution on German war crimes signed by representatives of nine occupied countries. (Russia not a signatory).   |                           |  |
| 13           | Moscow front: Gorokhovo and Kirov recaptured by Russians. Mozhaisk and Orel stormed by Reds.                    | An interallied conference met in London. Russia was represented by observers who expressed solidarity with the "Declaration of the Punishment of War Crimes" adopted by the conference. (See 14 October.)<br>Japan: Vice Commissar Lozovsky declared that Soviet-Japanese relations were unchanged, still being based on the neutrality pact of last April. |                           | A Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR published a note about the looting and destruction of Yasnaya Polyana by the German vandals. |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| JAN.<br>14   | Moscow front: Medyn on Podolsk-Vyazma railroad line recaptured.<br>Crimea: Russian paratroopers dropped at Perekop.   |   |                           |                         |
| 15           | Moscow front: Selizharovo (between Leningrad and Moscow) recaptured.  |   |                           |                         |
| 16           |   | Great Britain: Sir Archibald Clark Kerr appointed Ambassador to the USSR succeeding Sir Stafford Cripps.  |                           |                         |
| 17           | Central front: Mozhaisk salient attacked by Russians, as further towns on the Moscow front were recaptured.   |   |                           |                         |
| 18           | Central front: Mozhaisk entered by Russians.<br>Ukraine: Beginning of a large drive by Timoshenko.  |   |                           |                         |
| 19           | Moscow front: Vereya and Konbrovo recaptured by Russians.<br>Crimea: Feodosiya recaptured by Germans.<br>Central front: Approximate end of great battle begun 16 Dec. 1941 by Russians. |   |                           |                         |
| 20           | Mozhaisk recaptured by Russians after 18-day battle (cf. Jan. 2).   | Free French: Gen. de Gaulle, broadcasting from London, said fighting France and the new Russia were allies.<br>Gt. Britain: Sir Stafford Cripps gave a farewell message to the Soviet people. |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| JAN.         |  |   |                           |  |
| 21           | Mozhaisk: Germans being driven to the west.  |   |                           |  |
| 22           | Uvarovka, west of Mozhaisk, recaptured by Reds.<br>The recapture of Kholm was announced.   | Czechoslovakia: Loan agreement with the USSR, for the maintenance of the Czech armed forces in the USSR, signed in Kuybyshev.<br>Poland: Loan agreement with the USSR (300 million rubles, for the maintenance of Polish armed forces in the USSR) signed in Kuybyshev. |                           | The Soviet press published statements by Baltic officials on war crimes committed by Germans in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. |
| 23           | Leningrad front: End of 12-day battle south of Lake Ilmen resulting in recapture of 2000 localities and retaking of Rzhev-Velikie Luki railroad. (See 10 January.) | Signing of Polish-Czech cooperative agreement announced in London.<br>Japan: Foreign Minister Togo declared in the Diet that Japanese-Russian relations had not undergone any changes, and were governed by the Neutrality Pact. (See 13 January.)                      |                           |  |
| 24           | Moscow front: Rzhev nearly surrounded by Russians.<br>Leningrad front: Russian offensive continued, approaching Velikiye Luki.                                     | Gt. Britain: Sir Stafford Cripps predicted a Russo-Japanese war, and the defeat of Germany by Russia.   |                           |  |
| 25           |  |   |                           |  |
| 26           |  |   |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| JAN.<br>27   |   | London: Churchill, in the House of Commons, said: "We all agree that we must aid the valiant Russian armies to the utmost limit of our power.... If we had not shown a loyal effort to help our Ally, ... I do not think our relations with Premier Stalin and his great country would be as good as they are now." |   |  |
| 28           |   |   |   |  |
| 29           | Ukraine: Lozovaya recaptured following a 10-day drive by Timoshenko, by which 400 towns were liberated. (See 10 January.) | Soviet-Iranian-British treaty of alliance, based on the Atlantic Charter, signed at Teheran. Provision for the military use of Iran until six months after the end of the war "against Germany and her associates."   |   |  |
| 30           |   | Germany: Hitler's speech at Berlin Sports Palace: "Within the hour in which Molotov left Berlin... it became clear to me that this conflict was inevitable.... Four months of Northern winter are now past... in a few weeks the hour will come when we shall beat them."   | Birthday telegram from Kalinin to Roosevelt expressing confidence in the eventual complete defeat of Hitlerism. | "Free Germany": An appeal to the German people asking for the overthrow of the Nazi regime signed by 23 German writers and artists, 19 former members of the Reichstag and 18 trade union leaders, published in Moscow papers. |
| 31           |   |   |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| FEB.         |  |   |  |  |
| 1            |  |   |  |  |
| 2            |  |   | Supreme Court decision ruling that, under the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement of 1933, establishing U.S.-Soviet diplomatic relations, all Russian claims against corporations and persons were assigned to the U.S. | Statements were published revealing Jan. 1942 armament output to be 40% above that of June 1940.                         |
| 3            |  | President Ryti of Finland stated in the Diet: "In this heroic battle we are fighting by the side of our comrades in arms, the Germans."   |  |  |
| 4            |  |   |  |  |
| 5            | Kharkov and Smolensk approached by the Reds in front-wide advances.<br>Kalinin area: Beginning of a long battle (cf. 3 March). | Canadian-Russian consular agreement signed in London.<br>Iran severed diplomatic relations with Vichy (as a consequence of the Anglo-Russian occupation of Iran).<br>Germany: German prisoners of war in USSR protested to the International Red Cross mistreatment of Soviet prisoners by Germans (Pravda report). |  | President Kalinin said in an address: "Hitler will pay more than he has already paid for his dream of occupying Moscow." |
| 6            |  |   |  |  |
| 7            |  |   |  |  |
| 8            | Leningrad front: German perimeter below Leningrad pierced by Reds.<br>Central front: Violent German counter-attacks reported.  |   |  |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|--|--|---|
| 1942 |  |  |  |   |
| FEB. |  |  |  |   |
| 9    |  |  | Adm. Wm. H. Standley nominated by President Roosevelt to succeed Laurence A. Steinhardt as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. |   |
| 10   |  |  |  |   |
| 11   |  |  |  |   |
| 12   |  | Turkey: Tass denied a Havas-OFI Sofia dispatch alleging a Soviet-Turkish border incident.  |  |   |
| 13   | White Russia invaded by Reds after 2 weeks' drive. Leningrad blockade reported (temporarily) broken. |  |  | Ukaz on the mobilization of urban population for work in industry and construction included men aged 16 to 65, and women aged 16 to 45. |
| 14   | Northern front: Approximate beginning of 10-day battle at Staraya Russa (cf. 24 Feb.).               |  |  |   |
| 15   |  | Gt. Britain: Prime Minister Churchill broadcast: "The Russian armies have not been defeated...For the first time they have broken the Hitler legend.... The system upon which the Soviet government is founded is very different from ours or from that of the United States.... The fact remains that...through preserving national unity...Russia has had the marvelous come-back...." |  |   |
| 16   |  |  |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                                     |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| FEB.<br>17   |                       |   | President Roosevelt confirmed that a new loan will be made Moscow; and that American aid to the Soviet Union will be brought up to schedule in two weeks.   | B. L. Vannikov replaced I. Sergeyev as Munitions Commissar. |
| 18           |                       | Finland: Appeal to the Finnish people, by the First conference of Finnish prisoners of war in USSR, published in <u>Izvestiya</u> .   |   |   |
| 19           |                       |   |   |   |
| 20           |                       |   |   |   |
| 21           |                       | South Africa: Agreement establishing Consular relations with the USSR signed in London.   |   |   |
| 22           |                       | China: Chiang Kai-shek's message to Stalin: "I strongly believe the spiritual affinity between our two armies is bound to become political collaboration in action." The Chinese <u>Central Daily News</u> urged Russia "to take initiative and strike first rather than wait to be struck by Japan."<br>Russian aid to China disclosed as arriving at Alma Ata.<br>Hungary: Appeal to the Hungarian people by the First Conference of Hungarian prisoners of war published in <u>Izvestiya</u> . | President Roosevelt said in his Washington's birthday broadcast: "If...we ceased to protect the North Atlantic supply line to Britain and to Russia, we would help to cripple the splendid counter-offensive by Russia against the Nazis....Today all the United Nations salute the superb Russian army as it celebrates the 24th anniversary of its assembly." |   |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| FEB.<br>22   |  | Japan: Tass denied Japanese reports that a Soviet diplomat was present among the foreign representatives who, 16 February, congratulated the Imperial Army Headquarters on the capture of Singapore.   |   |  |
| 23           | Central front: Dorogobuzh recaptured by Reds.  | Gt. Britain: Mr. Churchill congratulated the Russian Army in a message to Stalin expressing the admiration and gratitude of the British people. Similar telegrams were dispatched by President Benes of Czechoslovakia, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. De Gaulle, Mr. Tsuderros, Mr. Yovanovich, and others. | Red Army congratulated by President Roosevelt, Mr. Harriman, and Gen. Faymonville.                          | Stalin's order of the day (24th anniversary of the Red Army): "It would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German people and the German state. History teaches that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German state remain." |
| 24           | Northern front: 10-day battle around Staraya Russa ended with defeat of the 16th German Army. Hitler's message from the Russian front to party chiefs: Although winter took Germans by surprise, there was no Napoleonic defeat. He announced preparations for the "final showdown." | Turkey: An attempt was made on the life of von Papen in Ankara. The culprits were said to be hiding in the Soviet Embassy. (See 7 March.)  |   |  |
| 25           |  |  |   |  |
| 26           |  |  | Ambassador Litvinov addressed the Overseas Press Club and pleaded for a second front in the spring of 1942. |  |

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| DATE  | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|-------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1942  |  |  |                           |  |
| FEB.  |  |  |                           |  |
| 27    |  |  |                           |  |
| 28    |  | Japan: Naotaka Sato named Ambassador to USSR, replacing Lt. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa.  |                           | M. Pervukhin appointed Chemical Industry Commissar.  |
| MARCH |  |  |                           |  |
| 1     | Russian advance continued on southern, central and northern front.<br>German attempts to relieve 16th army trapped at Sturuya Russa frustrated.  | Japan: Tass denounced as fabrications the allegations of a <u>New York Times</u> Berne dispatch stating that Japanese properties in the USSR had been seized; that there were Russian troop movements in the Sea of Okhotsk littoral; that the Tartary Strait had been mined; and that the Japanese military attaches were denied access to the front lines. |                           | Kuybyshev: The seventh (war) symphony by Shostakovich was performed.                           |
| 2     | Russian offensives rapidly developing in the Donets Basin, Crimea, and the Kursk area.   |  |                           |  |
| 3     | Russian advance continued south of Leningrad and in the Donets Basin. End of a long battle in the Kalinin area (cf. 5 Feb.) resulting in the recapture of 161 populated points by Soviet forces. |  |                           | Ukaz announced which allowed kolkhozes to cultivate the unused lands of neighboring kolkhozes. |
| 4     |  |  |                           |  |
| 5     | Central front: Y ukhnev, 130 miles southwest of Moscow, retaken by Reds.   |  |                           |  |

| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| MARCH        |   |   |   |  |
| 6            |   | Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovich, claimant to the Russian throne, died in Switzerland.  |   |  |
| 7            |   | Turkey: Five Soviet citizens were arrested in Ankara for bombing Ambassador von Papen, as Turkish government blamed communists for the attack. (Cf. 24 Feb.) The Soviet embassy was surrounded by Turkish police. |   |  |
| 8            | Central front: Sychevka on the Rzhev-Vyazma railroad retaken by Reds after 2-day battle.<br>Kalinin front: Enemy losses since 5 February were 49,700 officers and men; 161 populated places were liberated. | France (Free): Representatives of the National Committee, Garreau and Brig. Gen. Petit, arrived in Moscow.  |   |  |
| 9            |   | Turkey: <u>Izvestiya</u> accused Nazis of the von Papen bombing (cf. 14 Feb., 7 March), and claimed Nazi plot to draw Turkey into the war.<br>Iran: Ali Shahril government formed.                                |   | Tass dispatch claimed 40 French battleships had been turned over to Germany. |
| 10           | Northwestern front: Enemy losses since 22 February were at least 14,000 casualties; 84 populated places were liberated.   |   |   |  |
| 11           |   |   | Lend-lease: President Roosevelt reported to Congress on the first year's performance. |  |
| 12           |   |   |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| MARCH        |  |   |   |                         |
| 13           |  | France (Free): Representative of the National Committee, M. Garreau, received by V. Molotov.  |   |                         |
| 14           | Staraya Russa: Attack on the circled 16th German army reported.  | Gt. Britain: Ambassador Sir A. Clark Kerr arrived in Kuybyshev.   |   |                         |
| 15           | Southern front: Heavy Russian attacks on Kerch and in the Donets basin reported.<br>Hitler, in a Berlin address, said Russian winter set in weeks earlier than expected, but he promised Russian defeat by September (cf. 26 April). |   |   |                         |
| 16           | Southern front: Large scale offensive by Timoshenko: Kharkov and Orel attacked; Kursk encircled.   |   | Ambassador Litvinov in his speech at the Economic Club in New York urged the opening of the second front.   |                         |
| 17           |  | Vatican: Bern dispatch reported letter from Stalin to Pope Pius proposing establishment of diplomatic relations between Soviet Union and the Vatican. | President Roosevelt ordered the War and Navy Departments to bring war shipments to Russia up to schedule so that the total pledged could be completed by June 30. |                         |
| 18           |  |   |   |                         |
| 19           |  | Germany: First conference of German junior officers, prisoners of war in the USSR, reported in <u>Izvestiya</u> .                                     |   |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| MARCH        |   |  |  |                         |
| 20           | Donets front: Heavy fighting, with large German losses, reported.   | Japan: Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement (which expired 31 Dec.) renewed for one year in Kuybyshev.  |  |                         |
| 21           | Kalinin front: End of 10-day fight (11-21 March) resulting in 12,000 German soldiers killed.  | Rumania: The leaders of the Peasant and Liberal parties, in a message to Antonescu, protested the dispatch of Rumanian troops to the Soviet-German front.<br>Gt. Britain: Ambassador Sir A. Clark Kerr received by Molotov in Kuybyshev. |  |                         |
| 22           | Crimea: Heavy fighting continued at Kerch.<br>American-built Airacobra fighters reported in action at the front by the <u>Red Star</u> , army newspaper.<br>Leningrad front: Enemy losses since 9 March, 16,000 killed. |  |  |                         |
| 23           |   |  |  |                         |
| 24           |   | Gt. Britain: Sir A. Clark Kerr presented his credentials to President Kalinin.   |  |                         |
| 25           |   | Gt. Britain: Ambassador Maisky stated in London that while the United Nations were prepared for 1943, Hitler was preparing to win the war in 1942; he pleaded for a second front in 1942.  |  |                         |
| 26           |   | Japan: Former Ambassador, Gen. Tatekawa left Kuybyshev for Japan.  | President Roosevelt directed U.S. officials to speed supplies to Russia. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| MARCH<br>27  |  | Austria: Appeal to the Austrian people, by the first Conference of Austrian prisoners of war, published in <u>Pravda</u> .<br>Yugoslavia: Ambassador S. Simich arrived in Kuybyshev.  |                           |  |
| 28           |  | Bulgaria: Premier Philov told the Bulgarian Parliament: "Our fate is indissolubly linked to that of our allies"; pledged Bulgaria to the destruction of Bolshevism, "which has always constituted one of the greatest menaces for Europe and its civilization."<br>Gt. Britain: Ambassador Sir A. Clark Kerr received by Stalin, in the presence of Molotov.<br>Japan: The new ambassador, N. Sato, arrived in Kuybyshev. |                           |  |
| 29           | Kalinin sector: Five-day German counterattack repulsed by Reds.<br>Murmansk coast: British and Russian warships repulsed large scale German attack on a British-American convoy. |   |                           |  |
| 30           |  |   |                           | The Sovinformburo told about the results of guerrilla warfare in the Leningrad sector and its great significance in weakening the foe. |
| 31           |  |   |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| APRIL        |  |  |                           |  |
| 1            |  | Rumania: Antonescu declared that Rumania intended to fight Russia to the finish; he said "We must destroy Bolshevism."<br>Turkey: Beginning of the trials in Ankara of two Soviet citizens accused of organizing the attempted assassination of von Papen. |                           |  |
| 2            |  |  |                           |  |
| 3            | Central front: End of Russian offensive begun 23 March resulting in recapturing 161 localities, killing of 40,000 Germans. |  |                           |  |
| 4            |  |  |                           | The Second All-Slav Congress opened in Moscow with an appeal to all Slav nations for a national war of liberation.   |
| 5            |  | Sweden: Tass denied Havas-OFI dispatches and the Rome broadcast alleging that Haparanda had been bombed by Soviet planes. (See 6, 7 April.)  |                           |  |
| 6            | Smolensk area: Large Red advances reported.  | Sweden: Mission in Moscow protested the bombing of Haparanda.<br>Japan: Ambassador Sato received by V. M. Molotov.   |                           | Lt. Gen. Khrulev appointed Commissar of Transportation replacing Kaganovich, who retained Defense Council post.<br>Moscow curfew lifted for Easter Church Service. |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| APRIL<br>7   |  | Sweden: USSR government denied the bombing of Haparanda.<br>Japan: Ambassador Sato presented his credentials to President Kalinin.   | Ambassador Standley arrived in Kuybyshev.  |   |
| 8            |  |  | Ambassador Standley stated in Kuybyshev that present U.S. commitments of supplies to Russia would be completed by the end of April.  | S. A. Lozovsky said in Kuybyshev that Nazis would be driven out of Soviet Union in 1942, and that American supplies were reaching Russian forces. |
| 9            | Orel defenses admitted broken by Soviet advance.                   |  |  |   |
| 10           | Leningrad front: Enemy losses since 1 April included 9,000 killed. |  | Ambassador Litvinov in a speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences in Philadelphia urged "definite united efforts of the Soviet Union and Great Britain with some supplementary aid from the United States." | Stalin awards for inventions, industrial improvements, and scientific work announced.   |
| 11           |  |  |  | Stalin awards for achievement in arts and letters were announced.   |
| 12           |  | Iran broke diplomatic relations with Japan.  |  |   |
| 13           |  | Japan: <u>Pravda</u> warned Japan on the first anniversary of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact against attacking Siberia; said that Russia would not initiate an attack. | Ambassador Standley received by V. M. Molotov.   | Decree on the Government Loan of 1942, announcing its beginning.  |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| APRIL        |   |                           |   |   |
| 14           | Ukraine front: Timoshenko's forces made 12 mile break in Nazi lines north of Kharkov.                           |                           | Ambassador Standley presented his credentials to President Kalinin.   |   |
| 15           | Bryansk attacked by Russians breaking through first two lines of defense.                                       |                           |   |   |
| 16           | Northern front: Red advances in the Leningrad and Onega areas reported.   |                           |   |   |
| 17           | Central front: Russian advance in the Demidov area northwest of Smolensk reported.                              |                           |   | Decrees announced mobilizing all available men 14-55, and women 14-50, for farm labor; another decree increased the minimum work hours on collective farms. |
| 18           | Karelian Isthmus: Russian advance against Finns reported.<br>Air: Enemy losses since 22 March were 891 planes.  |                           | The American bomber, which landed in Khabarovsk, was interned by Russians "in accordance with the international law" (cf. April 24).<br>March lend-lease shipments were 150% more than in February. |   |
| 19           | Central front: Russians within artillery range of Smolensk. Increased ground and aerial fighting on all fronts. |                           |   |   |
| 20           |   |                           |   |   |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                        |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| APRIL        |   |   |  |  |
| 21           |   | Polish troops organized in Russia reported to be in Iran.   |  |  |
| 22           |   |   | Tass denied a <u>New York Times</u> dispatch from Berne alleging that the American planes participating in the attack on Japan (cf. 18 April) used Siberian bases. |  |
| 23           |   | Gt. Britain: Lord Beaverbrook stated in New York that the British people demanded a second front, denied that Stalin would make a separate peace, stated that Stalin accepted the Atlantic Charter in his presence, and expressed entire agreement with it. | U.S. Ambassador Standley received by Stalin in the presence of Molotov; the conversations lasted for over an hour.   |  |
| 24           | Leningrad: Surprise attack by Reds below the city destroyed 120 German strongholds.   |   | Kuybyshev: Charge d'affaires Chas. E. Dickerson, Jr., stated that the internment of U.S. fliers in Russia (cf. 18 April) was in accordance with international law. |  |
| 25           |   |   |  | Soviet war loan (cf. 13 April) oversubscribed. |
| 26           | Hitler promised in Reichstag speech that <u>next winter</u> the Army in the East would be better armed and equipped (cf. March 15). |   |  |  |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| APRIL<br>27  |  | <p>Molotov's note to foreign diplomats charging the existence of a systematic German plan of deportation, maltreatment of prisoners and the removal of Russian civilians (cf. 6 January).</p> <p>Yugoslavia: Ambassador Simich received by Molotov; later in the day he presented his credentials to Kalinin.</p> |  |                         |
| 28           | <p>Russian forces hold the initiative on the entire Eastern front. Approximate end of winter campaign.</p> |   | <p>President Roosevelt broadcast to the American nation: "On the European front the most important development of the past year has been the crushing offensive on the part of the great armies of Russia.... These Russian forces are destroying more armed power of our enemies...than all the United Nations put together."</p> |                         |
| 29           |  |   |  |                         |
| 30           |  |   |  |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| MAY          |  |  |                           |   |
| 1            | Leningrad front: Victories throughout April announced.   |  |                           | Stalin's order of the day for May Day declared:<br>"We have no aim of seizing foreign territory or conquering foreign peoples.... We want to free our Soviet land... /including/ Moldavians..., Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians.... We must destroy the German fascist army and the German invaders to the last man...." |
| 2            |  | Iran: Soviet Anti-Locust Expedition began its work (Of. 1 Aug. 1943).<br>Poland: Foreign Minister Raczynski was congratulated by V. M. Molotov on the occasion of the Polish National Holiday. |                           |   |
| 3            | Ukraine: Kharkov reported bypassed as the Russian offensive swept on between Poltava and Dnepropetrovsk.         |  |                           |   |
| 4            |  |  |                           |   |
| 5            | Southern front: Russian attacks made on Kharkov, Kursk, and Taganrog to forestall a Nazi offensive (cf. May 31). | Mongolian People's Republic and Manchoukuo exchanged notes of ratification of the protocol and documents of the Mixed Boundary Commission pertaining to the areas of 1939 conflict.            |                           | Red Army: A decree was issued providing for automatic promotion of officers after 3 months at the front.  |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| MAY<br>6     |   |   |                           |   |
| 7            |   |   |                           |   |
| 8            | Crimea: Beginning of German offensive on the Kerch peninsula    |   |                           |   |
| 9            |   |   |                           | Academy of Science: First foreigners since the revolution were elected as honorary members (3 Americans: Cannon, Lewis, Lawrence; 2 Britons: Dale and Haldane). |
| 10           |   | Gt. Britain: Churchill broadcast a report on the war: "The British people who have entered into the full comradeship of war with our Russian ally will not shrink from any sacrifice or trial which that comradeship may require...." Germany was warned against using poison gas on the Russian front. |                           | Agriculture: Decree on the pay increases for tractor and farm machine operators, and on increases of yields of farm crops.                                      |
| 11           | Crimea: German offensive launched. Feodosiya abandoned by Reds. | Japan: The Soviet ship "Angarstroi" sunk by a Japanese submarine near the Japanese coast.   |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| MAY          |   |  |  |                         |
| 12           | Ukraine: Launching of a Russian offensive at Kharkov, and the beginning of the Summer campaign of 1942; beginning of a battle in depth in Kharkov sector (cf. June 25). |  |  |                         |
| 13           | Crimea: Soviet withdrawal on Kerch peninsula.   |  |  |                         |
| 14           |   |  |  |                         |
| 15           | Ukraine: The Red offensive aimed at Kharkov gained ground.  |  |  |                         |
| 16           | Crimea: Kerch claimed captured by Germans (cf. 20 May).<br>Kharkov sector: Red gains continued.   |  |  |                         |
| 17           |   | Norway: Foreign Minister Trygve Lie congratulated by V. M. Molotov on the occasion of the Norwegian national holiday; answered by Lie on 19 May. | Communist Party leader Earl Browder, pardoned by President Roosevelt, released from prison.  |                         |
| 18           |   | Japan: Y. A. Malik announced as new Soviet ambassador to Japan, replacing Constatin Smetanin.  | Norman H. Davis, National Chairman reported American Red Cross aid to Soviet Union in recent months worth more than \$3,500,000. This aid will soon be doubled, he said. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                 |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| MAY<br>19    |   |  |                           |   |
| 20           | Kerch evacuation announced by Reds (cf. 16 May).<br>Goering made a speech attempting to justify the attack on Russia, and to excuse the lack of success on eastern front.<br>Ukraine: Beginning of German counter-drive (cf. 5, 12 May) in the Izyum-Barvenkovo sector. |  |                           | The Order of the Patriotic War founded. |
| 21           |   | Gt. Britain: Foreign Commissar V.M. Molotov arrived in London.   |                           |   |
| 22           |   | Turkey: Tass denied German and Italian dispatches alleging that on 20 May a Turkish motor ship had been sunk by a Soviet submarine near the entrance to the Bosphorus. |                           |   |
| 23           | Ukraine: German counter-attacks in Kharkov area repulsed.   |  |                           |   |
| 24           |   |  |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

MAY  
25

26

Gt. Britain: A 20-year Mutual Assistance Agreement signed by the USSR and Britain in London, confirming joint action agreement of 12 July, 1941, and replacing it by a formal treaty. Speeches exchanged by V.M. Molotov and A. Eden emphasized the confidence that the treaty would aid the final victory over the common enemy. Mr. Eden stated that never in the history of the two countries was there as close a relation between Britain and Russia.

Secretary Hull gave draft of a lend-lease agreement to Litvinov. By accepting the Soviet Union would be obligated to liberalize postwar economic relations. Previous agreement had a provision for repayment within a specified time. (See 11 June.)

27

Ukraine: Violent German attacks turned back in the Izyum-Barvenkovo sector.

Japan: Premier Tojo stated in the Diet that Soviet-Japanese relations had not changed. (cf. 26 May).

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942 |                       |                           |                           |                         |
| MAY  |                       |                           |                           |                         |
| 29   |                       |                           |                           |                         |

V.M. Molotov arrived in Washington on the invitation of President Roosevelt. In the course of subsequent conversations, full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. Ambassador Litvinov, Harry Hopkins, Gen. Marshall, Adm. King, and Secy. Hull participated.

30

31 Kharkov: German offensive reported by Timoshenko, with very large losses by both sides.

JUNE  
1

2

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| JUNE         |  |  |  |                         |
| 3            |  |  |  |                         |
| 4            | Moscow: Anti-aircraft defense of Moscow credited with destroying more than 1100 enemy planes since the beginning of the war. | Finland: Hitler called on Baron Mannerheim in Helsinki, in the presence of Gen. Keitel.<br>Iran: Ambassador M. Saad left Kuybyshev for Iran. | Foreign Commissar V.M. Molotov left Washington.                                |                         |
| 5            |  |  | U.S. declared that a state of war existed with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. |                         |
| 6            | Crimea: Intensive German assault on Sevastopol begun.  |  |  |                         |
| 7            |  | U.S. Department of State warned Finland that relations would be broken should Finland's collaboration with Germany increase.                 |  |                         |
| 8            |  |  |  |                         |
| 9            |  |  |  |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS                              | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| JUNE         |  |  |   |                         |
| 10           | Ukraine: German offensive begun in Kharkov sector. |  |   |                         |
| 11           |  | Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden's report to the Commons on the British Russian pact was frequently interrupted by applause.  | Washington: A Mutual Aid Agreement was signed between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. (cf. 24 Sept. 1941; 1 Jan. 1942). A master lend-lease agreement. Exchange of notes between Ambassador Litvinov and Secretary Hull declaring the two earlier agreements superseded.  |                         |
| 12           |  | Canada: Agreement establishing direct diplomatic relations with the USSR was signed in London, effective immediately, and not subject to ratification.<br>Gt. Britain: Anglo-Soviet communique on Molotov's visit in London, including the text of 26 May treaty, published in Moscow, London, and Washington. The usual exchange of telegrams between King George VI and Kalinin, and messages between Stalin and Churchill took place. | The Soviet-American communique on Molotov's visit to Washington was published simultaneously there and in Moscow and London. It stated that full agreement with respect to the immediate problems of creating a second front was reached, and the principal problems of U.S.-USSR cooperation in solving the problems of postwar security were discussed. |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|---|---|---|--|
| 1942 |   |   |   |  |
| JUNE |   |   |   |  |
| 13   |   | Gt. Britain: Molotov sent telegrams to Secretary Eden and Mr. Churchill, expressing gratitude for his welcome and their cooperation (answered, 15 June, by Eden). | Exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Stalin expressing gratification with the results of Molotov's visit in Washington. V.M. Molotov returned to Moscow. Molotov sent telegrams expressing gratitude to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. |  |
| 14   |   |   |   | Day of the United Nations celebrated in the Soviet Union by raising the flags of the United Nations on all state and public buildings. |
| 15   |   |   |   |  |
| 16   |   |   |   |  |
| 17   | Crimea: Violent German attacks on the Sevastopol sector repulsed. |   |   |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|---|--|---|
| 1942 |   |   |  |   |
| JUNE |   |   |  |   |
| 18   |   | Gt. Britain: The Soviet ratification of the treaty of 26 May occurred in Moscow.  | Molotov said the United States had increased Soviet credit for supplies from one to three billion dollars. | Molotov reported to the Supreme Soviet on the Anglo-Soviet and American-Soviet treaties (cf. May 26, June 11).        |
| 21   | Crimea: German assault on Sevastopol continued despite tremendous losses.   |   |  | President Kalinin in a speech said that American and British aid would help the Red Army to crush the German invader. |
| 22   | Kharkov front: New German offensive in the direction of Krupyansk was begun.  |   |  |   |
| 23   | Moscow announced German casualties (10,000,000); Soviet casualties (4,500,000) during the first year of war.                                    | Gt. Britain: Churchill sent a message to Stalin on the anniversary of the German attack upon the Soviet Union. He promised all possible help, and praised the treaty of 26 May.   |  |   |
| 24   | Kharkov front: Krupyansk taken by Germans who cut the railroad to the Donets basin; approximate end of Russian offensive which began on 12 May. | Iran: Mohammed Saad, former Ambassador to Moscow, appointed Foreign Minister.<br>Gt. Britain: Treaty with USSR ratified by King George VI.<br>France: Soviet communique announcing that during his visit in London (21-26 May) V.M. Molotov conferred with Gen. de Gaulle in the presence of USSR Ambassador A.E. Bogomolov and the French National Committee Foreign Affairs Commissar M. Dejean. Molotov had confirmed to Gen. de Gaulle the desire of the Soviet government to see France take her place in the world as a great democratic anti-Hitler country. |  |   |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1942<br>JUNE |  |   |                           |  |
| 25           | Northern front: Tikhvin and Kholm recaptured by Germans (cf. 8 Nov., 9 Dec. 1941).<br>Ukraine: Beginning of the great German Southern offensive. |   |                           | "Free Italians": Declaration to the Italian people and armed forces of the first conference of Italian prisoners of war in Russia published in Soviet press. |
| 26           |  | White House announcement that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had had "extended and most important" discussions with the Russian Ambassador, at which Mr. Hull was also present. At the same time, British, American, and Russian military, naval, and air officers had held meetings.  |                           |  |
| 27           |  | Joint statement of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill after conference in Washington, D.C.: "We recognize and applaud the Russian resistance to the main attack being made by Germany...Coming operations...will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."<br>Gt. Britain: An Anglo-Soviet Agreement for the financing of supplies to Russia signed in Moscow (placing a further credit of 25 million pounds at the disposal of the USSR Government). |                           |  |
| 28           | Kursk area: German offensive begun (cf. July 3).   |   |                           | The framework of the incomplete Palace of Soviets was dismantled for its steel.  |
| 30           |  | Sweden: Tass issued a denial of the sinking, on 22 June, of the Swedish ship Ada Gorthon by a Soviet submarine.   |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1942<br>JULY | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1                    | Sevastopol captured by Germans after 8 months' siege (cf. Nov. 2, 1941; 3 July 1942).  | Sweden: Official announcement made that the Soviet Government had orally rejected Sweden's protest against the sinking of the iron ore ship Ada Gorthon in Swedish territorial waters.<br>Turkey: M. Achikalin appointed Ambassador to Russia. |   |                         |
| 2                    | Kharkov front: New German offensive toward Belgorod and Volochansk begun.<br>Central front: German drive to outflank Russians southwest of Rzhev begun: beginning of a 12 day battle (cf. Aug. 4). |  |   |                         |
| 3                    | Sevastopol evacuation announced by Russians (cf. July 1).<br>Kursk area: German offensive, renewed (cf. June 28) spearheaded by 1000 tanks and 3000 planes.  |  |   |                         |
| 4                    | Kursk area: After a seven day tank battle the Russians fell back in one sector.  | Gt. Britain: Exchange of ratification notes of Mutual Assistance Agreement (26 May) in Moscow.   | Exchange of telegrams between President Roosevelt on the occasion of the American national holiday. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942<br>JULY | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5                    | Kursk area: Germans claimed to have penetrated the Russian positions between Kursk and Kharkov, reaching the Don river near Voronezh.<br>Kharkov area: Oskol river crossed by Germans, between Stary Oskol and Valuiki. | Sweden: Government informed by the Soviet Government that the sinking of the Ada Gorthon was not caused by a Russian submarine. |                           |                         |
| 6                    | Voronezh sector: Violent fighting as German offensive continued west of Voronezh and southwest of Stary Oskol.  |   |                           |                         |
| 7                    | Voronezh capture (wrongly) claimed by Germans (cf. July 15).  |   |                           |                         |
| 8                    | Voronezh sector: Stary Oskol evacuated by Reds.<br>Kursk area: Very strong thrust begun by Germans to cross the Don river; stopped by Reds.   | Japan: Yakov Aleksandrovich Malik, new Soviet Ambassador, presented his letters of credence to the Emperor.                     |                           |                         |
| 10                   | Voronezh sector: Red counter-offensive to relieve pressure on Voronezh begun.<br>Southern front: German drive unchecked: Rososh evacuated by Reds.  | Netherlands: An agreement establishing diplomatic relations with the USSR was signed in London.                                 |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942<br>JULY | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11                   | Voronezh sector: Germans crossed the Don near Voronezh; violent fighting on the approaches to Voronezh, near Kantemirovka and Lisichansk.  | Sweden: Tass denied further allegations by Swedish newspapers that Soviet submarines were responsible for a series of incidents in Swedish territorial waters.   |                           |                         |
| 12                   | Southern front: German drive continued; Lisichansk and Kantemirovka evacuated by Reds.   |  |                           |                         |
| 13                   | Voronezh sector: German storm of the city begun in force. Southern front: German drive continued; Boguchar and Millerovo evacuated by Reds; Germans approaching Artemovsk, Gorlovka, Makeyevka, Voroshilovgrad. A break-through, which was the beginning of the drive on Stalingrad and into Caucasus, occurred. | Poland: Polish Ambassador, Prof. S. Kot, left Kuybyshev for London after completing his mission (establishing Polish-Russian relations on the basis of agreement; setting up an organization to look after 1,500,000 Poles in Russia). |                           |                         |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>JULY |   |   |                           |                         |
| 15           | Voronezh siege begun by Germans (cf. July 7).<br>Boguchar and Millerovo evacuated by Reds.<br>Southern front: Pravda published a stirring appeal to stem the tide, declaring that the enemy was now pushing towards Stalingrad, "the solar plexus of our country", so that it was now "a battle for life or death." | Japan: The Foreign Minister stated that relations with Russia were still regulated by the Neutrality Treaty. The Soviet Government had assured Japan that the recent Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the Soviet-American agreement contained no clause relating to Japan.   |                           |                         |
| 16           | Donets Basin: Voroshilovgrad evacuated by Reds.   | Japan: Premier Tojo reported the reassurance of Soviet neutrality to his government.<br>U.S. closed its consular office in Helsinki and requested Finland to close consulates in the U.S. not later than August 1.  |                           |                         |
| 17           | Don bend: The railroad connecting the Donets with Stalingrad cut by Germans.<br>Central front: Russian counter-attacks progressing in the Orel and Bryansk areas.   | Turkey: Alleges Russian bomb throwers sentenced by a Turkish court (cf. 2, 24 Feb.; 7, 9, March; 17 Oct).<br>Spain: Gen. Franco proclaimed a law for the creation of the Spanish Cortes; stated that Communism was the chief danger to Europe, that Spain had definitely committed herself to fighting it six years ago, and would fight it again if it threatened her frontiers. |                           |                         |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|--|---|
| 1942<br>JULY |   |  |  |   |
| 18           | Southern front: Lower Don River reached by Germans east of Rostov.<br>Voronezh sector: Reds counter-attacked and held the initiative.                                 | Gt. Britain: Anglo-Soviet week inaugurated at Aldershot; Mr. Lyttelton disclosed large shipments of tanks and planes to the USSR.  | Moscow dispatches stated that the Soviet Air Force had been reinforced with American-made bombers.   |   |
| 20           | Voronezh sector: Situation was reversed, by Russians crossing the Don in force.   | Germany: Völkischer Beobachter stated that Britain, and not Russia or the USA, was Germany's real enemy; declared that the war on Russia was only to create economic conditions for Lebensraum and regulate the frontier situation. Goebbels reported instructing all German newspapers to drop anti-Russian references. |  |   |
| 21           | Lower Don: Russian withdrawal continued.  | Norway (London): statement of peace aims included the abandonment of a Nordic defense block, establishment of a revived and greater League of Nations, with Norway acting as a "bridge between the Atlantic powers and the Soviet Union."  |  |   |
| 22           | Voronezh sector: Germans evacuating the east bank of the Don River.<br>Lower Don: Germans claimed having crossed the Don river, and threatening Rostov from the east. |  | Litvinov conferred with President Roosevelt and stressed the urgency of opening a second European front immediately to relieve the embattled Russians. | Kalinin's address on the objectives of propaganda at the Front. |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>JULY<br>23 |   | Sweden: Diplomatic representations made to Russia following the bombing of the Baltic island of Oeland. |                           |                         |
| 24                 | Rostov capture by storm claimed by Germans (cf. 27 July).<br>Beginning of German drive into the Caucasus.   |   |                           |                         |
| 25                 | Lower Don: Novochoerkask capture claimed by Germans (cf. 27 July).<br>Stalingrad drive: Approximate beginning of German drive, with Germans crossing the Don at Tsymlyanskaya (halfway between Rostov and Stalingrad), and advancing towards the great Don bend from Kamensk. |   |                           |                         |
| 26                 | Voronezh sector: Don forced by Russians in three additional places.<br>Stalingrad drive: Russian lines forced at Chirskaya (60 miles southwest of Stalingrad).  |   |                           |                         |
| 27                 | Lower Don: Bataisk reached by Germans. Russians announced the evacuation of Rostov and Novochoerkask (cf. July 24, 25).<br>Stalingrad drive: A large tank battle on approaches to Kalach.   |   |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS                                     | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|--|---|---|--|
| 1942 |  |   |   |  |
| JULY |  |   |   |  |
| 28   | Lower Don: Germans crossed the Don River, captured Olginskaya. Stalingrad drive: Kalach capture claimed by Germans. Central front: German attack near Rzhev was driven back. |   |   |  |
| 29   | Stalingrad drive: In the Battle of the Don bend Timoshenko began throwing in his reserves. A fierce battle was developing around Kletskeya.                                  | Poland (London): Gen. Sikorski broadcast a message on the first anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet Treaty, which he described as opening a new era between Poland and Russia, and stated that common hatred of the Germans was one of the chief pillars of Russo-Polish understanding. |   |  |
| 30   | Lower Don: The Germans advancing on a 50 mile front, captured Proletarskaya.   |   |   | Pravda made an urgent appeal for ending the retreat in South Russia. |
| 31   | Lower Don: Germans claimed capture of Kushchevsk, advancing on a 150 mile front towards Salsk. Beginning of a three pronged attack on the Sea of Azov.                       |   | Trade agreement of 1937 renewed in Washington to 6 Aug. 1943. |  |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>AUG. |  |   |   |                         |
| 1            |  | Norway: The Soviet Union and Norway agreed to raise their legations to embassies. (See 9 Sept.) | Trade agreement extension (cf. 31 July) ratified simultaneously in Moscow and Washington. |                         |
| 2            | Voronezh sector: End of active phase.<br>Lower Don: Yeisk on the Sea of Azov, and Selsk, claimed taken by Germans.   |   |   |                         |
| 3            |  | Turkey: Jevad Achikalin, the new Ambassador, left for Russia.                                   |   |                         |
| 4            | Caucasus drive: Voroshilovsk reached by Germans.<br>Stalingrad drive: Kutelnikov, on Stalingrad railroad, taken by Germans.<br>Central front: Beginning of a strong Red drive headed by Zhukov, directed at the Rzhev-Vyazma salient (cf. 11 Aug). |   |   |                         |
| 5            | Caucasus drive: Kropotkin captured by Germans; the Kuban river reached on a 60 mile front.   | Gt. Britain, Czechoslovakia: Munich Agreement denounced in an exchange of notes.                | Moscow: Maj. Gen. Bradley arrived on a special war aid mission.                           |                         |
| 6            | Caucasus drive: Tikhoretsk claimed by Germans.   |   | Admiral Standley, the American ambassador, arrived in Moscow.                             |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1942 |  |  |  |                         |
| AUG. |  |  |  |                         |
| 7    | Caucasus drive: Armavir was the center of heavy fighting.  | Poland: Exchange of telegrams between Gen. Sikorski and Marshal Stalin on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Russian agreement.                  |  |                         |
| 8    | Caucasus drive: German breakthrough near Armavir admitted. The Germans were advancing from 2 directions on Maikop. Maikop oil-wells set on fire by Reds.   |  |  |                         |
| 9    | Caucasus drive: Maikop taken by Germans (cf. 20 Aug.). Caucasus foothills claimed reached by Germans on a 250-mile front.  |  |  |                         |
| 10   | Caucasus drive: Pyatigorsk capture claimed by Germans.<br>Stalingrad drive: West of Kalach, a Red army was claimed to be trapped by Germans.   | Iran: Quayam es-Sultaneh (head of a new government), stated in Parliament that the relations between Iran and Great Britain and Russia would be based on the Treaty of Alliance. | Moscow: Gen. Bradley disavowed that his mission had anything to do with the second front, but dealt with speeding up deliveries from the U.S. to the USSR. |                         |
| 11   | Stalingrad drive: German breakthrough, south of Kletskaya, admitted by Reds.<br>Central front: Zhukov's Rzhev-Vyazma drive (cf. Aug. 4) became a full-fledged offensive along a front of 70 miles (cf. 26 August). |  |  |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| AUG.<br>12   |  | War conferences in Moscow<br>(12-16 August) between Churchill<br>and Stalin (their first meeting). |                           |   |
| 13           | Stalingrad drive: El'sta, on the<br>approaches to Astrakhan, cap-<br>tured by Germans (farthest<br>advance in this direction).   |  |                           |   |
| 14           | Caucasus drive: Heavy fighting<br>near Cherkessk and Krasnodar,<br>with large German losses.   | Turkey: Ambassador Jevad Achikalin<br>arrived in Kuybyshev.  |                           | The Jewish Anti-Fascist Com-<br>mittee issued an account of<br>the killing in Minsk of<br>72,000 Jews.  |
| 15           | Summary of operations since<br>15 May released by Sovinform-<br>buro (19 August): German<br>losses, 480,000 killed, 770,000<br>captured and wounded; 3,390<br>tanks, 4,000 planes; Soviet<br>losses, 606,000 killed, wounded<br>or lost; 2,240 tanks, 2198 planes. |  |                           |   |
| 16           | Stalingrad drive: Don bend:<br>Germans claimed breaking through<br>the Russian positions, reaching<br>the river in the northern loop<br>of the bend.<br>Caucasus: Maikop evacuated by Reds.  | France: (Fighting): Validity of<br>passports recognized by the USSR<br>and other nations.          |                           | Moscow: V.M. Molotov appointed<br>first vice-chairman of Council<br>of People's Commissars for all<br>questions related to the work<br>of the Supreme Soviet. |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>AUG. |  |  |   |                         |
| 17           | Stalingrad drive: Battle of Don bend ended as Germans claimed having reached the Don at all points.  | Official announcements (dated 18 August) issued simultaneously in Moscow and London disclosing the return of Mr. Churchill from Moscow negotiations with Stalin which included also Harriman, Molotov, Voroshilov, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Sir Archibald Wavell, Brig. Spalding (head of Russia lend-lease) and Mr. Roy Henderson. | Ambassador Harriman recorded on sound film a statement in which he said that the President of the USA would adhere to all the decisions which Mr. Churchill might take in Moscow. |                         |
| 18           | Stalingrad drive: Don Basin claimed to be entirely in the hands of the Germans. A series of fierce Red attacks south of Stalingrad forced Germans to fall back.            | Gt. Britain: Churchill sent a message of gratitude to Stalin.  |   |                         |
| 19           | Caucasus drive: Mineralnye Vody admittedly evacuated by Reds.  |  |   |                         |
| 20           | Caucasus drive: Krasnodar capture admitted by Reds (cf. 9 Aug.).<br>Stalingrad drive: Bridgehead secured by Reds on the Don River near Kletetskaya.                        |  |   |                         |
| 21           | Stalingrad drive: Kutelnikovo sector: A large scale motorized advance begun by Germans.<br>Caucasus drive: Breakthrough by Germans in Pyatigorsk admitted by the Russians. | Turkey: Ambassador Achikalin received by V.M. Molotov.   | President Roosevelt announced at a press conference Mr. Wendell Wilkie's mission to the USSR and the Near East as a special representative.                                       |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1942 |  |   |                           |   |
| AUG. |  |   |                           |   |
| 22   | Stalingrad drive: At Kletskaya, Germans crossed the Don in strength.<br>Caucasus drive: Krymskaya claimed by Germans.  | Turkey: Ambassador J. Ach'kalin presented his credentials to M.I. Kalinin.                              |                           |   |
| 23   | Central front: Russian offensive in the Orel sector launched.  |   |                           |   |
| 24   | Caucasus drive: Prokhladnaya (85 miles from Grozny) reached by Germans.  | Belgium: The Ambassador presented his credentials to M.I. Kalinin.                                      |                           | E. Yaroslavsky broadcast a plea to reconquer the North Caucasus and the Kuban area, and indicated the danger of Germans cutting the Volga, securing Baku oil. |
| 25   | Caucasus drive: Rumanian troops captured Temryuk on the Sea of Azov, and claimed mastery of the whole eastern coast. Nazi flag reported hoisted on Mt. Elbrus.   |   |                           |   |
| 26   | Caucasus drive: Mozdok region, on the edge of Grozny oil fields, reached by Germans. General advance checked at this point.<br>Central front: Rzhev-Vyazma drive (cf. 11, 31 Aug.), Reds announced routing nine German divisions, advancing 25-30 miles.<br>Stalingrad: Russians admitted the situation had reached its most critical point. | Gt. Britain: The Home Secretary removed the ban on the London <u>Daily Worker</u> and <u>The Week</u> . |                           |   |

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| DATE  | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1942  |   |  |                           |   |
| AUG.  |   |  |                           |   |
| 27    |   |  |                           | Gen Zhukov appointed Stalin's First Deputy as Commissar of Defense. |
| 28    | Stalingrad: A series of Red counterattacks northwest of city stopped German advance. First German attempt to storm the city by surprise frustrated.                                 |  |                           |   |
| 29    | Central front: First line of Rzhev defenses claimed pierced by Russians.<br>Leningrad: Renewal of German attack indicated.  |  |                           |   |
| 31    | Stalingrad drive: Following a break through by motorized troops, the Germans were approaching the outskirts of Stalingrad. (cf. 12 Sept.).  |  |                           |   |
| SEPT. |   |  |                           |   |
| 1     | Caucasus drive: Anapa on the Black Sea reached by Germans following break through defenses at mouth of the Kuban River. German and Rumanian troops passed across the Kerch straits. | Canada: Wheat shipments to Russia in large amounts announced by the Minister of Trade. |                           |   |

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| DATE          | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|---------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1942<br>SEPT. |  |  |                           |   |
| 2             |  | Yugoslavia: Agreement with the USSR, in London, for raising of Legations to rank of Embassies (cf. 9 Sept.).                 |                           | Communist party Chief of Propaganda Dept. announced that the 4th year of the war would bring the destruction of Hitlerism. German losses exceeded 10,000,000 men; Russia's losses, 4,500,000. |
| 3             | Caucasus drive: Junction of two German forces effected at Taman peninsula.<br>Stalingrad drive: Western suburbs reached by Germans.      |  |                           |   |
| 4             | Caucasus drive: Terek bridgeheads won by Germans.  |  |                           |   |
| 5             |  | Bulgaria: Soviet Government decided to close consulate at Varna (cf. 7, 24 Sept.).   |                           |   |
| 6             | Caucasus drive: Russian resistance reported brought to end in the Taman area; Novorossiisk capture claimed by Germans (cf. Sept. 11-12). | Gt. Britain: The Soviet Ambassador stated in London that Russian losses averaged between 6,000 and 7,000 a day.              |                           |   |
| 7             |  | Bulgaria: Bulgarian Minister to the USSR notified of decision by USSR government to close consulate at Varna (cf. 24 Sept.). |                           |   |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>SEPT.<br>8 |  | Canada: Agreement with the USSR signed in London whereby a stock of Canadian wheat (to 9 million bushels) might be drawn upon by Russia on credit. |  |                         |
| 9                  | Stalingrad: Capture of commanding heights claimed by Germans.  | Norwegian, Yugoslav, and Czech legations raised to rank of Embassies.<br>Norway: Ambassador R. Andvord presented credentials to M.I. Kalinin.      | W.A. Harriman, at Russian War Relief dinner in New York, said "quick and increasing material aid" must be given the Soviet Union, because its "hope springs from us." He stated that Russia wanted America to keep Japan fully occupied in the Pacific so that she could not attack Siberia. |                         |
| 11                 | Caucasus drive: Street fighting still reported in Novorossiisk.  |  |  |                         |
| 12                 | Caucasus drive: Novorossiisk capture completed by Germans (cf. Sept. 6).<br>Stalingrad drive: German breakthrough reached outskirts of Stalingrad from southwest. Germans in position to launch a direct assault.<br>Central front: Red advance towards Mga junction continued, notwithstanding violent German resistance. |  |  |                         |

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| DATE                | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 1942<br>SEPT.<br>13 |   |  | Mr. Harriman returned to London from a visit to the USA to report to President Roosevelt.         | Pravda published a battle-cry to the defenders of Stalingrad: "Death rather than surrender. The Red Army swears to hold Stalingrad and to defend the Fatherland to the death." |
| 14                  | Caucasus drive: Terek bridgehead; Russians forced back.<br>Stalingrad drive: Dominant hill northwest of city occupied by Germans; deterioration of situation on all three sides of city reported by Russians. | M. Garreau, Minister for the Fighting French National Committee, left Moscow for Cairo.  | In 6th Lend-Lease report, President Roosevelt said 35% of this aid was going to the Soviet Union. |  |
| 15                  | Stalingrad: Main railroad station captured by Germans.  | Belgium: Bogomolov, USSR Ambassador to the Polish and Norwegian governments, appointed Soviet Minister to Belgium also.<br>Bulgarian police raided the Soviet consulate in Varna, and the Soviet minister protested. |   |  |
| 16                  | Stalingrad drive: Germans claimed penetrating the city and reaching the Volga in the northwest and central sectors.   |  |   |  |
| 18                  | Voronezh sector: Reds reported opening an offensive from four directions.   | Japan: New Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tanaka, told the press that there was no change in Japan's policy with respect to the Neutrality Pact with the Soviet Union.   |   | Stalin issued an order to the troops at Stalingrad to take the offensive and make a supreme effort for victory.  |

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| DATE          | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|---------------|--|--|---|--|
| 1942<br>SEPT. |  |  |   |  |
| 19            | Caucasus (East): Initiative reported passing to the Russians in Mordok area.   | Iran: Ambassador Majid Ahi received by J.V. Stalin in the presence of V.M. Molotov.<br>Finland: The Finnish Legation in Washington issued a statement asserting that Finland "wants to cease fighting as soon as the threat to her existence had been averted and guarantees have been obtained for her lasting security." It was stated, however, that no peace proposals had been made to Finland. |   |  |
| 20            | Voronezh sector: German counter-attacks repulsed, beginning four days hard fighting.<br>Stalingrad: Germans reached the harbor district. |  | Moscow: Mr. Willkie arrived. He stated in a press conference Russia's need of the second front, and claimed Stalingrad front as much a British and American front as a Russian, "because this war is global in nature." |  |
| 21            | Leningrad-Volkhov front: Russian gains at Volkhov claimed.   |  | Moscow: Willkie and the American Ambassador were received by Molotov.   |  |
| 22            |  | Australia: It was learned that 30,000 sheepskins were being presented by the Australian Red Cross to the Red Cross of the USSR for sick and wounded Russian troops and for women and children.   |   | Moscow News (in Kuybyshev) said that "the huge British and United States armies are mere bystanders", while the war was being decided at Stalingrad. |

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| DATE          | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1942<br>SEPT. |  |  |  |  |
| 23            |  |  | Moscow: Mr. Willk'e received by Stalin for a two-hour discussion in the presence of Molotov.   |  |
| 24            |  | Bulgaria: Tass denied that Soviet planes bombed Bulgaria.  | Mr. Willk'e visited the front at Kzhev, being received by Gen. LeLushenko.   |  |
| 25            | Caucasus (west): German attack from Maikop towards Tuapse revealed.<br>Leningrad: Red garrison reported across the Neva, attacking Germans below Schlüsselburg.<br>Stalingrad: More points on the Volga reported reached by Germans. | Bulgaria: Reports from Vichy and Berlin alleging the closure of Soviet consulate at Varna denied by the Soviet government (cf. 5, 7 Sept.).  |  |  |
| 26            |  | Japan: Masayuki Tan', now Japanese foreign minister, declared that relations with the Soviet Union to the north remain unchanged.  | Following a state banquet in the Kremlin, tendered by Stalin, Mr. Willk'e, in a press conference, disclosed Russian losses and hardships, pleaded for a second front, additional supplies to Russia, and heavier bombing of Germany. | The Soviet ambassador in London, Maisky, was awarded the Order of Lenin. |
| 27            | Stalingrad: Further German breakthrough in northwest part of city by two fresh divisions.  | France (Fighting): Franco-Soviet communique, defining the attitude of the USSR to the Fighting French movement and the French National Committee, issued by the Soviet Government. | Mr. Willk'e left Moscow.   |  |

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| DATE  | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|-------|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1942  |   |  |   |                         |
| SEPT. |   |  |   |                         |
| 28    | Rzhev sector: Russians reported recapturing 25 populated places after two days' fighting.   |  |   |                         |
| 29    | Stalingrad: The greater part of suburbs said to be in German hands.<br>Arctic: Commander of Soviet Arctic Fleet stated that since the war began Soviet submarines had sunk 700,000 tons of Axis shipping.   | Sweden: The manager of the Stockholm Intourist Office, V. Sidorenko, was arrested on a charge of military espionage. | The Secretary of the Treasury announced that two small refineries in Texas were to be dismantled and shipped to Russia with additional equipment, under Lend-Lease. |                         |
| 30    | Stalingrad: Germans gained further ground in a new thrust in north-west part.<br>Germany: Hitler's speech announced extent of gains, but no longer claimed or promised annihilation of Russia.<br>Caucasus (west): Successful action by Red marines southeast of Novorossisk against Rumanians. |  |   |                         |
| OCT.  |   |  |   |                         |
| 1     | Central front: Rzhev sector: Red drive stalled, (cf. 25 Nov.).  |  |   |                         |
| 2     | Stalingrad: Reds reported regaining ground.   | Sweden: Soviet Mission in Stockholm protested the arrest of V. Sidorenko (cf. 29 Sept.).                             |   |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1942 |  |  |                           |  |
| OCT. |  |  |                           |  |
| 3    |  | Sweden: The special Nazi newspaper published a report that Hess's flight to Britain was part of Hitler's policy aimed at an alliance with Britain against Russia, but that Mr. Churchill refused the offer and was supported in this refusal by President Roosevelt.   |                           | Stalin's letter to H.C. Cassidy expressing his view of the prime importance of the second front, and the comparative ineffectiveness of the Allied aid so far. |
| 4    | Stalingrad: German strong attack on the northwest suburbs renewed; position admitted critical by Reds.<br>Caucasus drive: Positions northwest of Grozny were reported critical; Germans were nevertheless stopped. |  |                           |  |
| 5    | Caucasus (central): German advance from Prokhladnaya reached Elksotovo railroad station. German use of paratroopers, dressed in Red Army uniforms, was reported.   |  |                           |  |
| 6    |  | Russian aid protocol: Signed in Washington, formalizing tri-partite agreements for delivery of war materials to the Soviet Union, by United States and Great Britain, which had been signed in Moscow during October 1941.<br>Bulgaria: Soviet Ambassador Lavrishchev transmitted a note from the Soviet Government protesting an anti-Soviet exhibition in Sofia. |                           | Moscow: Stalin received Ambassador Standley before his departure to report to Washington.  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|---|--|---|
| 1942 |  |   |  |   |
| OCT. |  |   |  |   |
| 7    | <p>Stalingrad: The hardest day of the siege, with Germans penetrating deep into workers suburbs and reaching towards the railroad station.</p> <p>Caucasus drive: Malgobek, 50 miles northwest of Grozny, captured by Germans (cf. 10 Oct.).</p>   |   | <p>President Roosevelt's statement on war criminals (to be surrendered to the United Nations at the end of the war).</p> |   |
| 8    | <p>Stalingrad: Germans announced achieving the essential object; announced relying on bombardment, rather than assault, to reduce the remainder.</p> <p>Stalingrad encirclement: Northwest of Stalingrad, at Kletskaya, Reds established a bridgehead over the Don, and also crossing near Kachalinsk.</p> | <p>Canada: The Deputy Minister of Munitions revealed that half of Canada's tank production was being sent to Russia.</p> <p>Denmark: Stockholm reported that the government had refused to declare war on Russia, but had agreed to arm Danish merchant ships.</p>            |  |   |
| 9    | <p>Stalingrad: First lull in fighting, with German communiques failing to mention the city.</p>  |   |  |   |
| 10   | <p>Stalingrad encirclement: Germans failed to stop Red advance by counter-attacks at Kletskaya.</p> <p>Caucasus: German drive at Grozny stopped.</p>   | <p>Cuba soon to establish diplomatic relations for the first time with Soviet Union (See 16 Oct.).</p> <p>Bulgaria: Government denied that the exhibition objected to by the Soviet Government (see 6 October) was directed against the Soviet Government or its leaders.</p> |  | <p>Supreme Soviet decree issued, establishing a single command and abolishing political commissars in the Red Army (See 16 Oct.).</p> |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>OCT. |  |  |   |                         |
| 12           | <p>Stalingrad encirclement: Germans lost further ground in counter-attacks at Kletskaya.</p> <p>Caucasian drive: Successful Russian counter-offensive north-west of Grozny reported (cf. 4 Oct.).</p> <p>Caucasus (west): Local German successes near Tuapse reported.</p> | <p>Canada: Fedor Gusev, first USSR Minister to Canada, arrived in Ottawa.</p> <p>Denmark: It was officially announced that the "Danish Free Corps" would return to the Eastern Front on 13 October.</p> <p>Poland (London): Ambassador T. Romer arrived in Kuybyshev.</p>  | <p>War crimes: President Roosevelt, in a broadcast, stated that war criminals would be apprehended and tried in accordance with the judicial processes of criminal law (cf. 7, 14 October).</p>   |                         |
| 13           |  | <p>Australia: Agreement with the USSR establishing diplomatic relations, announced. A.P. Vlasov appointed USSR Ambassador; William Slater, appointed Australian Ambassador.</p>  |   |                         |
| 14           | <p>Stalingrad: Beginning of all out attack by Germans in the northern suburb.</p>  | <p>War crimes: A Declaration of the Soviet Government on the Responsibility of Hitlerite Invaders and Their Accomplices for the Crimes Committed in the Occupied Countries of Europe, transmitted by V.M. Molotov to the Czech Ambassador Fierlinger and Fighting French representative Garreau; in answer to a collective note by the nine governments, signatories of the "Declaration on the Punishment of War Crimes" adopted on 13 January by an Inter-Allied conference in London.</p> | <p>Washington: Mr. Willkie arrived from Russia and stated in a press interview that Germany would never conquer Russia. He pleaded for a second front.</p> <p>War crimes: Molotov's Declaration stated that the Soviet Government was in agreement with the declaration made by President Roosevelt in his radio address of 12 October.</p> |                         |

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| DATE<br>1942<br>OCT. | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 15                   | Stalingrad: Volga reached by Germans in the northern sector. |   | Birmingham, Ala.: Undersecretary Welles in a speech to the Chamber of Commerce referred to habitual international cooperation between the USSR and US, and referred to the "greatest union history has ever seen--the United Nations." | Col. Gen. A. Vassilevsky and Col. Gen. A. Shcherbakov were appointed Deputy Defense Commissars.   |
| 16                   |  | Cuba: First Latin American nation to establish diplomatic and consular relations with the Soviet Union. M.M. Litvinov, Ambassador to U.S., appointed also as Soviet Minister to Cuba (see 10 Oct.), following the signing of an accord in Washington.   |  | Red Star announced creation of "regimental agitators" to build army morale. They would replace the abolished political commissars. (See 10 Oct.). |
| 17                   | Stalingrad: Red barricade gun factory penetrated by Germans. | Luxemburg: Agreement announced in London on the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR. A.E. Bogomolov, Ambassador to Belgium, appointed also as Ambassador to the Government of Luxemburg.<br>Turkey: Court of Appeals revoked the sentence against two Soviet citizens accused of bombing von Papen; a new trial was ordered (cf. 2 Feb., 17 July). | War criminals: Undersecretary Welles stated at a press conference his gratification with the U.S.-USSR complete agreement in the matter of trying the war criminals (cf. 14 Oct.).   |   |
| 18                   |  |   |  | Pioneer organizations adopted new oath, pledging hatred of Nazis.   |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 1942<br>OCT.<br>19 |  |  | Washington: Ambassador Standley arrived to report to President Roosevelt. Secretary Hull announced Pravda's query on Hess, and stated that at the present time the matter concerned the British Government more than it did the American. | Pravda inquired whether <u>Rudolph Hess</u> was a war criminal or a plenipotentiary envoy.   |
| 20                 | Caucasus (west): Germans advancing along the coast from Novorossiisk and Rumanians coming from Maikop joined on a highway near Tuapse.<br>Stalingrad: Large reinforcements reached the Russians from across the Volga. |  |   |  |
| 22                 |  | Bulgaria: USSR Ambassador Lavrishchev handed a note to the Bulgarian Government, expressing dissatisfaction with its explanations with regard to the anti-Soviet exhibition in Sofia, and reiterated the original protest of 6 October.<br>China: Chiang Kai-shek in his speech at the opening of the current session of the National Political Council, stated that USSR-Chinese relations had become strengthened.<br>Iran: Message of birthday greetings sent to Shah, by M.I. Kalinin; answered on 28 October. |   | Kalinin broadcast to the youth of Russia admitting agricultural difficulties owing to the loss of the Ukraine and Kuban grain regions. |

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| DATE<br>1942 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| OCT.<br>23   | Stalingrad: New German attack at the Red October position.   |   |   | Kalinin warned the Caucasian peoples of mortal danger, and exhorted them to hold firm against the Germans. |
| 24           | Stalingrad: Germans claimed capturing 24 out of 26 districts of Stalingrad.  |   |   |  |
| 25           | Stalingrad: Germans claimed occupying the greater part of the Red October works. Heavy fighting in factory district renewed. | Gt. Britain: Mass meeting in Trafalgar Square demanded the opening of a second front. |   |  |
| 26           | Stalingrad: South of the city, progress by Red offensive reported.   |   | Mr. Wilkie broadcast summary of conclusions from his tour: "The Chinese and the Russians were sure of what they were fighting for, were not so sure of the U.S.;" the peoples of Russia "were now conscious of their own potential strength, wanted the U.S. as a partner in establishing peace", and in creating a "new society, global in scope..." |  |
| 27           | Stalingrad front: Germans claimed that Timoshenko had thrown in his last reserves to gain the initiative on a broad front.   |   |   |  |

**RESTRICTED**

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP**

2430 E Street, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

5 Nov. 1947

**MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director, OO**  
**Att'n: Chief, FBIB**


**SUBJECT: Transmittal of Intelligence Material**

**REFERENCE:** a. CIG Requirement Directive No. 2401  
b. Your request dated 29 Oct. 1947

1. Attached herewith is the intelligence material listed under "Inclosures" below.

2. This material is provided in completion of reference b above and is forwarded for your retention. It may be destroyed in accordance with the security regulations of your department when no longer required.

**FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION:**

 Chief, Distribution Division  
Dissemination Branch

STAT

Inclosures: (2) R & A No. 2915.1 and R & A No. 2915.1,  
"Chronology of Principal Events Relating to the USSR"  
Part I - From American Recognition of the Soviet Union to the  
Soviet-German Conflict 10 Oct. 1933-21 June 1941, Wash. 25 Sept.  
1945.  
Part II- USSR in the War, 22 June 1941 - 2 Sept. 1945, Wash.,  
25 Sept. 1945, CIA No. 124613.

**RESTRICTED**

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|---|--|---|
| 1942 |  |   |  |   |
| OCT. |  |   |  |   |
| 28   | Stalingrad: South of city, Red offensive reached Kuporosuyev suburb, and continued having the initiative.<br>Central front: Reds reported massing troops for winter offensive near Ostashkov and also near Kalinin.                                  |   |  |   |
| 29   | Caucasus (central): Nalchik reached by Germans advancing towards Ordzhonikidze via the upper Terek valley (cf. 2 Nov.).  | Uruguay: May renew diplomatic relations with Soviet Union, if United States will assist. Mr. Hull promised all possible help. | Mr. Willkie in a broadcast described the modern plants behind the Urals, and praised Stalin's "clarity of mind." |   |
| 30   | Stalingrad: End of five days of heavy fighting in factory district (north), and beginning of a lull.   | Poland (London): Ambassador T. Romer received by V.M. Molotov.  |  |   |
| NOV. |  |   |  |   |
| 2    | Caucasus (central): Nalchik loss admitted by Reds; Alagiz taken by Germans (25 km. from Ordzhonikidze and terminus of the Ossetian military road across Caucasus), (cf. 22 Dec.).<br>Stalingrad: Beginning of fresh assault by Germans (cf. Nov. 4). |   |  | Yaroslavsky's editorial in Pravda acclaimed the existence of the USSR as "the greatest victory of the working people of the world."<br>War criminals: Moscow radio announced the setting up of a special commission, headed by the Trade Union leader Shvernik, to investigate and record German crimes, and indicated that the German Government, High Command, and all accomplices would be held responsible. The commission was also to investigate property damage and to assess separations. |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1942<br>NOV. |   |   |                           |  |
| 3            | Caucasus (central): German drive halted.  |   |                           |  |
| 4            | Stalingrad: New attack by Germans developing into a general offensive (cf. 4, 7 Nov.).  | Canada: A minister (Dana Wilgress, former Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce), appointed for first time to the Soviet Union.   |                           |  |
| 5            | Stalingrad: Final turning point in the battle; German attacks never again reaching the scale of the earlier operations.<br>Caucasus: Reds holding up attack east of Alagiz. |   |                           |  |
| 6            | Stalingrad: The German attack (2 Nov.) was losing ground.   | Anglo-Soviet-American coalition: Program of action, as stated by Stalin: Destruction of racial exclusiveness; equality of nations and inviolability of their territories; liberation of the enslaved nations and the restoration of their sovereign rights; the right of each nation to arrange its own affairs according to its wish; economic aid to the nations which had suffered, and assistance in their regaining of material well-being; restitution of democratic freedoms; and destruction of the Hitlerian regime. |                           | Stalin in a speech at the solemn meeting of the Moscow Soviet on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Revolution said: "The Anglo-Soviet-American coalition has all the possibilities for victory." |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1942<br>NOV. |   |   |   |  |
| 7            | Caucasus (central): Red counter-attacks reported.<br>Stalingrad: German attack stopped. | Ankara: Soviet Ambassador Vinogradov returned after four months absence.<br>Gt. Britain: Messages from Eden to the Russian people, and to Molotov, expressing faith in Russo-British alliance, and the wish that comradeship be continued during post-war reconstruction.<br>Receptions held by all Soviet embassies abroad; numerous messages of congratulation to Stalin, Kalinin and Molotov from foreign governments. | President Kalinin received a message of greeting from President Roosevelt, stating U.S.-USSR collaboration in war to be a prelude to collaboration in the task of creating a world at peace.<br>Commissar Molotov received a message from Secretary Hull.<br>A Congress of Soviet-American Friendship opened in New York.   | Stalin's Order of the Day said that the day was not distant when the enemy would experience the "full weight of a blow by the Red Army."                               |
| 8            | North African landings made by the western Allies.                                      |   | Vice President Wallace spoke at the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. He stated both the U.S. and USSR failed to preserve peace by isolationism; defined "new democracy" as showing a willingness to support world organization, and to maintain world peace, by justice implemented by force, and declared U.S.-USSR cooperation vital for enduring peace. |  |
| 9            | Caucasus: German offensive brought to a standstill.                                     |   |   | Acting Patriarch Sergey gave blessing of Russian Orthodox Church on Stalin for the first time. He was the "divinely anointed leader of our armed and cultural forces." |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>NOV.<br>10 |                       | <p>Canada: Appointment of Dana Wilgress as Ambassador to USSR mentioned in a message to Stalin by Premier W.L. Mackenzie King.</p> <p>Mexico: Note to the Soviet Ambassador in Washington from the Mexican Ambassador expressing Mexican Government's willingness to renew diplomatic relations with the USSR (cf. 12, 20 Nov.).</p> <p>Gt. Britain: Both King George VI and Prime Minister Churchill promised all possible aid to the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Bolivia: The Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution in favor of establishing diplomatic relations with the USSR.</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1942 |  |   |                           |   |
| NOV. |  |   |                           |   |
| 12   | Stalingrad: A series of fierce local attacks begun by Germans, continuing day and night for five days (cf. 16 Nov.). | Czechoslovakia: At the opening of the State Council in London, President Benes stated that apart from the Grand Alliance of all the United Nations, the British-Soviet alliance was the most important diplomatic act for the practical reorganization of post-war Europe, for it was essential to a stabilized Europe that the great Eastern and Western powers should cooperate peacefully.<br>Mexico: A note from the USSR Ambassador was sent to the Mexican Ambassador in Washington on the renewal of diplomatic relations (cf. 10, 20 Nov.). |                           |   |
| 13   |  |   |                           | Stalin's second letter to H.C. Cassidy expressed satisfaction with the North African campaign.                                      |
| 14   |  | Gt. Britain: International Youth Conference opened in London. The USSR was represented by Pchelintsev, Pavlichenko, and Krasavchenko.   |                           |   |
| 15   | Caucasus: End of seven day battle southeast of Nalchik.  |   |                           | Red Star editorial and Moscow Radio broadcast on the North African campaign. The latter repeated Stalin's statement of 12 November. |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|--|---|---|
| 1942 |   |  |   |   |
| NOV. |   |  |   |   |
| 16   | Stalingrad: All out German assault (Nov. 12) stopped.   |  |   |   |
| 17   |   |  |   | War crimes: Sovinformbureau communique on the German depredations among the cultural objects in the USSR. |
| 18   | Stalingrad: Local advances by Reds inside the city reported. Caucasus: German setbacks at Alagiz and Nalchik were becoming a decisive defeat. | Albania: V.M. Molotov issued a statement announcing that the Soviet Union fully sympathized with Albania in her struggle for liberation, and wished her to be independent and free to choose her own system of government. |   |   |
| 19   | Winter offensive begun by Reds Stalingrad front: Beginning of Red pincer movement to cut off German armies before Stalingrad (cf. 26 Nov.).   |  | Mr. Harriman stated at the first anniversary dinner in New York of Freedom House that President Roosevelt had ordered that supplies for Russia should have priority over everything else, that the USA has accepted as its own Stalin's program for Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration after the war (cf. 6 Nov.). |   |
| 20   | Caucasus: German defeat on approaches to Ordzhonikidze, following several days' fighting, announced in the Soviet press.                      | Mexico-USSR: Agreement to renew diplomatic relations announced. (See 10, 12, 19 Nov., 3, 23 Dec.)  |   |   |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| NOV. |  |   |                           |                         |
| 21   | Stalingrad front: Germans announced that the Russian attacks in the Don Bend and south of Stalingrad had "assumed the nature of an offensive." |   |                           |                         |
| 22   | Stalingrad front: Kalach on the Don recaptured by Reds, following cutting of two railways supplying the Germans east of the Don.               |   |                           |                         |
| 24   | Stalingrad front: German admission of the Russian breakthrough on the Don.   | Molotov's messages to Eden and Secretary Hull, in reply to the greetings on the 25th Anniversary of the USSR, expressing expectation of eventual collaboration in "re-establishing the peaceful life of the nations."   |                           |                         |
| 25   | Central front: Beginning of intensive operations in Vel'kie Luki-Kzhev area (cf. 12 Dec). Russian drive on Kzhev resumed (cf. 1 Oct.).         | Poland: Stalin's message to Gen. Sikorski, in reply to his congratulations, hoped for lasting friendship and good neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and the reborn Polish Republic.<br>Turkey: Re-trial of Pavlov and Kornilov begun (cf. 17 Oct.). |                           |                         |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>NOV. |  |  |   |                         |
| 26           | <p>Stalingrad front: Great Red offensive in the Kalach-Kletskaya area; 63,000 prisoners reported taken by Reds since Nov. 19. Major battle between the Don and the railway near Aksai reported, resulting in trapping the Germans investing southern Stalingrad.</p> | <p>Yugoslavia: Beginning of sessions of the anti-fascist provisional council, in Belgrade.</p> |   |                         |
| 28           | <p>Central front: First announcement of a large Red offensive in the Rzhev-Vel'kie Luki area (cf. 25 Nov., 12 Dec.).</p> <p>Stalingrad front: Kletskaya taken by Reds, and west bank of the Don cleared of Germans.</p>  |  | <p>Stalin's message to the U.S. Secretary of War thanking him for his greetings on the 25th Anniversary of the USSR, and congratulating him on U.S. successes in North Africa.</p> <p>Mr. Wilkie, at a mass meeting in Toronto, declared that Stalin's program (cf. 6 Nov.) was a clear and exact definition of the war aims of the United Nations.</p> |                         |
| 29           | <p>Central front: Three tank battles in the Rzhev and Smolensk areas reported, with Reds breaking through the German lines at several points.</p>  |  |   |                         |
| 30           | <p>Central front: Rzhev entered by Reds.</p> <p>Stalingrad front: Fifty German transport planes bringing supplies were destroyed.</p>  |  | <p>Gen. Sikorski arrived in the United States at the invitation of President Roosevelt.</p>   |                         |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>DEC. |   |  |                           |                         |
| 1            | Central front: German first line at Rzhev cut with wide gaps, with the Germans retreating to the second line.<br>Stalingrad front: Enemy casualties in the course of five-day fighting, 26-30 Nov., totalled 20,000 killed. | Poland (London): Premier Sikorski arrived in Washington.   |                           |                         |
| 2            |   | Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden, in the course of the debate in Parliament on post-war reconstruction, said that maintenance of peace after the war would depend on continuance of cooperation with the USA, Russia, and China, and would demand a sustained effort; otherwise they would lose what they had fought for. |                           |                         |
| 3            |   | Mexico: First minister named to the Soviet Union (Dr. Luis Quintanilla). (See 19, 20 Nov., 23 Dec., 1942; 16 June 1943.)   |                           |                         |
| 5            |   | London: New York report that Ambassador Maisky called on Secretary Eden to protest powers allowed Adm. Darlan. He indicated misgivings as to effects on the French and in the occupied countries.  |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS             |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1942 |  |   |                           |                                     |
| DEC. |  |   |                           |                                     |
| 6    |  | Mongolia: A delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic headed by the Prime Minister and including the secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party arrived in Moscow.   |                           |                                     |
| 8    | Stalingrad: During the week 8-15 Dec., slow but steady progress reported in reducing the German positions in Stalingrad. |   |                           |                                     |
| 9    |  | Gt. Britain: Lord Privy Seal, commenting on post-war relief (in the House of Lords), stated that informal consultations were taking place with the U.S. Government, while close contact was being maintained with Russia.<br>Netherlands: London announcement that the Netherlands and the USSR had agreed to exchange ambassadors. |                           |                                     |
| 10   |  | Poland: The Foreign Minister handed a note to the Allied governments on the extermination of Jews in Poland.  |                           | Supreme Soviet elections postponed. |
| 11   | Stalingrad: High-ranking German Army officers being evacuated by air.  |   |                           |                                     |

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| DATE<br>1942<br>DEC. | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| 12                   | <p>Stalingrad front: Beginning of German counterattack at Kotelnikov (cf. 24 Dec.). German losses to date on Stalingrad front given as 72,400 prisoners, 94,000 killed.</p> <p>Central front: German losses between 25 Nov. and 11 Dec. were 75,000 killed, 2,100 prisoners.</p> |   |  |                         |
| 16                   | <p>Stalingrad front: Beginning of the Russian offensive on the middle Don. Drives were started at Boguchar (by Gen. Golikov) and at Borovskaya (by Gen. Vatutin).</p>  |   |  |                         |
| 18                   |  | <p>Joint declaration of twelve governments, including those of Great Britain, the U.S.A., and the USSR, on the destruction, by the German authorities, of Jewish population in Europe.</p> <p>Albania: The USSR Commissariat of Foreign Affairs issued a statement announcing USSR sympathy with Albania in its struggle for liberation, and declared that the problem of the future system of government of Albania was Albania's internal affair and should be solved by the Albanian people.</p> | <p>Mr. Willkie, in a statement to the press giving his views on postwar planning, said that he disagreed with the theory that a healthy and lasting peace hinged on the "bridge-pole" of British-American relations. This view took no account of Russia, China, etc., and it was essential that Britain and America should receive Russia, etc., at the peace table as absolute equals.</p> |                         |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1942<br>DEC.<br>19 |  | Statement of the Inter-Allied Information Committee, on the persecutions of the Jews in the occupied countries. Statement of the Information Bureau of the USSR Commissariat of Foreign Affairs "on the realization, by the Hitlerite authorities, of a plan to destroy" the Jewish population in Europe.<br>Czechoslovakia: The new Ambassador presented his credentials to M.J. Kalinin. |                           |                         |
| 21                 | Stalingrad front: Following a five day battle (cf. 16 Dec.) on the Don, resulting in heavy German losses (20,000 killed in one day), German forces were retreating southwest with all speed; Russian advance units were reported more than half way to the Donets. Germans admitted Russian breakthrough on the central Don. |  |                           |                         |
| 22                 | Caucasus (central): Red drive launched towards Baku (cf. 2 Nov.).  |  |                           |                         |
| 23                 |  | Mexico: Victor A. Fedyushin named as first Soviet minister to Mexico. (See 19, 20 Nov., 3 Dec.).<br>Turkey: Kornilov and Pavlov condemned to 16 years 6 months imprisonment (cf. 17 October) for their attack on von Papen.  |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS.  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS             |
|------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1942 |   |  |                           |                                     |
| DEC. |   |  |                           |                                     |
| 24   | Stalingrad front: The German attack at Kotelnikov (cf. Dec. 12) was repulsed as Red counter-offensive began.  |  |                           |                                     |
| 27   | Stalingrad front: Russian counter-offensive at Kotelnikov regained ground lost to Germans (cf. 12-24 Dec.).<br>Middle Don drives: Chertkovo taken by Reds.  |  |                           |                                     |
| 28   |   | Sweden: Soviet Mission lodged a protest with the Swedish Foreign Ministry against the mistreatment of the Tess representative Lisin by the police. |                           |                                     |
| 29   | Stalingrad front: Kotelnikov taken by storm by Rokossovsky.   |  |                           |                                     |
| 31   | Stalingrad front: Results of Red offensive (cf. 19 Nov.) announced: recovery of Don bend; destruction of 36 Axis divisions, 175,000 killed, 137,000 captured; 22 German divisions trapped west of Stalingrad.<br>Arctic waters: Sea clash over Murmansk convoy. | Gt. Britain: Mrs. Churchill appealed by radio to the British public on behalf of the Russian relief.   |                           | New Year's message of M.I. Kalinin. |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS                     | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| JAN          |  |   |                           |   |
| 1            | Central front: Velikie Luki taken by Reds<br>Don area: Elista taken by Reds advancing to reach Lake Manych.  |   |                           |   |
| 2            |  | The Australian minister arrived in Kuybyshev. |                           | E. Yaroslavsky had an important article in Pravda on the effect of the war on economic life in the Urals. He advocated cultural improvement there also. |
| 3            | Caucasus (central): Mōzdok and Malgobek retaken by Reds.   |   |                           |   |
| 4            | Caucasus (central): Soviet troops regained Malchik.  |   |                           | The defense Commissariat recommended that officers be allowed to wear epaulettes.   |
| 5            | Caucasus (central): Tsimlyansk retaken by Reds. Prokhladnaya on the Baku-Rostov railroad also taken. Beginning of general Axis withdrawal from the Caucasus. |   |                           |   |
| 6            |  |   |                           | Decree introduced new ranks and insignia for personnel of the Red Army.   |
| 7            |  |   |                           |   |
| 8            | Stalingrad: Russian ultimatum to the encircled German 6th Army. Declined by the Germans.   |   |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS                       | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|
| JAN          |  |  |   |   |
| 10           | Stalingrad: Russians opened final drive against German 6th Army.   | The Australian minister arrived in Moscow.   |   |   |
| 11           | Caucasus (central): Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vody, Pyatigorsk retaken by Reds: Beginning of German collapse in the central Caucasus.   |  |   |   |
| 12           |  |  | The United States ambassador arrived in Moscow. |   |
| 13           | Leningrad front: Beginning of Red offensive along the Volkhov River.<br>Ukrainian front: Beginning of Red offensive south of Voronezh against Orel-Kharkov defensive line. |  |   |   |
| 14           |  | Casablanca: Opening of this conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, with their experts. |   | Postponement announced of regional, district, town and village elections. |
| 15           |  |  |   |   |
| 16           | Voronezh offensive: Rossosh retaken by Reds, cutting the Rostov-Voronezh railroad line. Front pushed forward as much as 50 to 90 Kilometers.                               | Iraq: Government declared a state of war against the Axis.   |   |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|--|---|
| JAN          |   |  |  |   |
| 17           | Voronezh offensive: Millerovo retaken by Reds. Drive pushed onwards in direction of Kharkov.  |  |  |   |
| 18           | Leningrad front: Blockade broken by Reds; Schlusselfburg taken. Don area: Divnoye taken by Reds; beginning of battle for the Manych.  |  |  | Stalin confirmed a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet which established new shoulder straps and uniforms for the Red Army. |
| 19           | Ukraine offensive: Valuiki and Kamensk retaken (flanking threat to Rostov) by Reds. German efforts to escape by the Rostov gateway reported.  |  |  |   |
| 20           | Don area: Proletarskaya taken by Reds as Manych defenses collapsed following 3-day battle.  | Chile: Announced the breaking of relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy. |  |   |
| 21           | Don area, South: Voroshilovsk taken; Red column advancing to Armavir.   | Japan: Pacts with Germany and Italy signed.                                | Stettinius gave statistics of the supplies sent in aid to the Soviet Union to 1 January 1943. The amount for the year 1943 would be still greater. |   |
| 22           | Don offensive: Salsk retaken by Reds in the north, Armavir on the south; beginning of squeeze at Rostov, with the capture of pivotal rail junctions. Stalingrad: German High Command admitted that the Russians had trapped the German forces in front of Stalingrad. |  |  |   |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1943 |   |   |   |                         |
| JAN  |   |   |   |                         |
| 23   | Ukraine offensive: Starobelsk (130 miles east of Kharkov) taken, as flanking threat extended to German forces between Voroshilovgrad and Lisichansk.  |   |   |                         |
| 24   |   | Casablanca: Official communique published upon conclusion of this meeting between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt and their experts. Marshal Stalin had been cordially invited to attend, but he had been unable to leave the Soviet Union at this time. The Allied offensives for 1943 were here planned which would lead to the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis enemies. |   |                         |
| 25   | Stalin's order of the day summarizing the results of the offensives: 102 out of 240 enemy divisions on Russian front reported routed, 200,000 prisoners taken. Voronezh Drive: Voronezh taken by Reds (cf. 7, 15 July 1942).    |   |   |                         |
| 26   | Ukraine offensive: Beginning of a full-fledged drive from Voronezh against German lines west of Don. Stalingrad: The general offensive between 10-26 January culminated in the liquidation of the German forces in this region. |   | The American ambassador, Admiral Standley, was received by Stalin. Also received was the British charge. These presented a joint note from Churchill and Roosevelt. |                         |
| 27   |   | Uruguay: Proposed resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the exchange of diplomatic representatives.  |   |                         |

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| DATE      | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|-----------|--|---|--|--|
| JAN<br>28 |  | Japan: Minister of Foreign Affairs said that relations with the Soviet Union, based upon the important neutrality treaty of April 1941, were unchanged.   |  |  |
| 29        | Don offensive (south branch): Kropotkin retaken by Reds.<br>Ukraine: A most successful three-day offensive by Russian armies won Kastornove and more than 200 other places.  | Iran: Exchange of telegrams on occasion of the anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of alliance between the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and Iran. |  | A. P. Grishakova removed as Social Services commissar.   |
| 30        | Don offensive (south branch): Maikop and Tikhoretsk retaken by Reds.   | Turkey: Prime Minister Churchill and President Inonu, and their assistants met at Adana.  |  |  |
| 31        | Stalingrad: Bulk of German 6th army surrendered (cf. 2 Feb.)<br>Field Marshal von Paulus and sixteen other generals captured.  |   |  |  |
| FEB<br>1  |  | Turkey: British published communiqué on the close of the Anglo-Turkish conference at Adana.   |  |  |
| 2         | Stalingrad: End of the last German resistance. Preliminary tally of enemy losses of man and materiel for period after 10 January 1943. On the 3rd, German radio announced the defeat accompanied by funeral marches. |   | President Roosevelt told his press conference of the Casablanca meeting and its purpose. He explained why Stalin and Chiang Kai-Shek were not in attendance. | Dinner given by Stalin in the Kremlin in honor of the delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic. |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>FEB | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|---------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| 3                   | Don area: Kushchevka taken by Reds, cutting off the retreat of Germans in the Kuban area.<br>Central front: After encircling 7 German divisions at Kastornoye, Reds cut the main railroad line to Orel north of Kursk. A second drive directed at Kharkov, reached Kupyansk.  | Colombia: Expressed its desire to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.  |  |                         |
| 4                   |   | Colombia: M. M. Litvinov informed this South American state that its proposal to establish diplomatic relations was acceptable. |  |                         |
| 5                   | Central front: Izium taken by Reds, in advance on Kharkov.  |   | Roosevelt congratulated Stalin on the brilliant victories of the Russian troops around Stalingrad.   |                         |
| 6                   | Don area: Yeisk on the Sea of Azov retaken by Reds (cf. 2 Aug. 1942), as approaches to Rostov were threatened. German evacuation via Taman peninsula reported in full swing. Bataisk taken by Red column advancing from Salsk.<br>Central front: Vatutin's forces pressed across the Donets, capturing Lisichansk and Barvenkova. |   | Stalin replied to Roosevelt's message and stated his hope that the military power of the three allies would soon culminate in victory over the common enemy. |                         |
| 7                   | Don area: Further Russian gains made including recapture of Fatexh, Kramatorskaya, and Azov.  |   |  |                         |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS                                  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| FEB          |  |  |                           |  |
| 8            | Ukraine drive: Kursk stormed by Reds.  |  |                           |  |
| 9            | Ukraine drive: Belgorod retaken by Reds.   |  |                           |  |
| 10           | Ukraine drive: Chuguyev and Volchansk fell to Reds.<br>Don area: German salient above the Sea of Azov in danger of entrapment as Reds cut railroad line between Rostov and Novochoerkassk.   |  |                           |  |
| 11           | Ukraine drive: Vatutin's column cut Kharkov-Crimea line at Lozovaya junction.  |  |                           |  |
| 12           | Caucasus: Krasnodar retaken by Reds (cf. Aug. 9, 20, 1942) as Reds drove on Novorossisk.<br>Donets area: German withdrawals from salient as Reds cut Rostov-Voronezh line at Shakty; main railroad to the west cut as Reds took Krasnoarmeisk. |  |                           |  |
| 13           | Don area: Rostov attacked by converging Red columns. Novochoerkassk and Likhaya taken.<br>Ukraine drive: Spearhead drove beyond Kharkov cutting rail connection with Bryansk 20 miles northwest of Kharkov.                                    | Greece: The new minister, A. Politis, received by Molotov. |                           |  |
| 14           | Don area: Rostov taken by Reds.<br>Donets area: Voroshilovgrad taken by Reds.  |  |                           | Two members of the Politburo were appointed lieutenant generals; four members were entitled to wear military uniforms. |

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| DATE        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|-------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1943<br>FEB |   |   |                           |  |
| 15          | Ukraine drive: Following bitter fighting about Chuguyev, German lines north of Kharkov broken. It was reported that three million men were being trained in the interior of the Soviet Union. | Greece: Minister A. Politis presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin.   |                           |  |
| 16          | Ukraine drive: Kharkov taken by frontal attack as Germans fled. The drive into the Ukraine was proceeding on a 200 mile front between Kursk and Lozovaya.                                     |   |                           | A decree introduced ranks and new insignia, - shoulder straps and boards (pogony) - for the Soviet Navy. |
| 17          | Donets drive: Slavyansk taken by Reds, who controlled most of the Donets railway system at this time.   |   |                           | General Vasilevsky made a Marshal.   |
| 18          | Goebbels broadcast in Berlin on the crisis on the Eastern front and total war.  |   |                           |  |
| 20          | Ukraine drive: Pavlograd and Krasnograd taken by Reds.<br>Donets: German counteroffensive begun with a violent three day tank battle on the approaches to Krasnoarmeisk.                      |   |                           |  |
| 21          | Leningrad front: Approximate beginning of Timoshenko's attack south of Lake Ilmen (cf. 1 March).  | Great Britain: Numerous meetings held in honor of 25th anniversary of the Red Army. Many laudatory speeches delivered. Congratulatory telegram from King George VI to Marshal Stalin. |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>FEB | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|---------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 23                  | Ukraine: Sumy taken by Reds advancing from Belgorod. The German communique stated that weather conditions were alternating between blizzards and thaw, and that large scale operations would soon become impossible. | Poland: General Sikorski sent a congratulatory message to Stalin on the 25th anniversary of the Red Army, which was acknowledged by Stalin.  | Congratulatory telegrams for the 25th anniversary of the Red Army received from President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson, and Secretary of the Navy Knox. | Pronouncement in Moscow by Premier Stalin on occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Red Army. Soviet war aims were to defend the frontiers, not to gain foreign territory. |
| 24                  | Donets: German counteroffensive retook Krasnoarmeisk.  |  |  |   |
| 25                  |  | Poland: Declaration of the London Polish government, stating that since the conclusion of the treaty of 30 July 1941, it had invariably maintained the position that the boundaries between Poland and the Soviet Union should be preserved in the status quo as it existed to 1 September 1939. (See 1 March) |  |   |
| 28                  | Donets: German counteroffensives retook Kramatorsk, Lozovaya, Barvenkova.  |  |  | Lazar Kaganovich was appointed Commissar of Transportation, replacing Khrulev, who was transferred to military service.   |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>MAR | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 1                   | Donets: German counteroffensive reached the Donets river.<br>Leningrad front: Timoshenko's offensive south of Lake Ilmen announced. Demyansk taken. | A delegation from the Tannu - Tuva People's Republic arrived in Moscow with presents for the Red Army.<br>Poland: Tass communique attacking the declaration of the Polish Government in Exile made on 25 February: This government desired to perpetuate the division of the Ukrainian and White Russian lands and the partition of these peoples.   | The Soviet embassy issued a statement in which the Soviet government said that the Red Army had no intention to seize foreign countries or to subjugate other peoples either in Europe or Asia, including Iran. |  |
| 3                   | Ukraine drives: Igov taken by Reds driving from Kursk.  |  |   | Metropolitan Nikolay, a member of the Extraordinary State Commission, after touring devastated areas demanded "sacred vengeance" |
| 4                   | Ukraine drives: Sevsk taken by Reds driving from Kursk.<br>Donets: German counteroffensive: Slavyansk claimed.                                      | Poland: The Polish Telegraph Agency published a statement in reply to the Russian rejoinder (see 1 March) saying that the Polish declaration of 25 February was "backed unanimously by the entire Polish nation." It was not intended to provoke controversy. The Polish government categorically rejected Russian insinuations of imperialistic ambitions in the east, and was ready for a friendly understanding with the Soviet government. |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| MAR          |  |  |  |  |
| 5            | Donets: German counteroffensive: Lisichansk claimed.<br>Leningrad front: Following the fall of strong points at Demyansk, Lichkova and Zaluche, Timoshenko was attacking Germans from two directions toward Staraya Russa. | Finland: Linkomies, known for his ties with Germany, formed a new cabinet.                   |  | Decree of the Presidium which conferred the title of Marshal of the Soviet Union upon J. V. Stalin.  |
| 6            |  |  |  |  |
| 7            | Central front: Heavy Red attack at Orel reported. Capture of Gzhatsk reported.   |  |  |  |
| 8            |  | China: The new Chinese ambassador was received by Molotov.                                   | American Ambassador or Admiral Standley told American correspondents that Russian people were not given information about American assistance to the Soviet Union. |  |
| 9            |  | China: The new ambassador presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin.                        | Mr. Welles, in Washington, told the press that Ambassador Standley's remarks had been made without prior consultation with the United States government.           | The Moscow radio broadcast in full the statement made by the United States lend-lease administrator on 6 March, which gave details of supplies shipped to the Soviet Union.<br>Decree announced whereby writers and persons connected with entertainment would not be drafted. |
| 10           |  |  |  |  |
| 11           |  | Australia: The Soviet ambassador, Vlasov, presented his credentials to the Governor General. |  |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1943 |   |  |                           |   |
| MAR  |   |  |                           |   |
| 12   | Central Front: Soviet troops captured Vyazma.   |  |                           |   |
| 13   | Central front: Russian attack at Orel stopped by Germans.   |  |                           |   |
| 14   | Donets: German counteroffensive: Kharkov recaptured by Germans after 3 days of street fighting (cf. 16 Feb.). |  |                           |   |
| 15   | Leningrad front: Timoshenko's offensive stalled by thaw.  |  |                           |   |
| 16   |   | A delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic arrived in Moscow with gifts for the Red Army.     |                           |   |
| 17   |   | Canada: Minister to the Soviet Union, D. Wilgress received by Molotov.                               |                           |   |
| 18   |   | Canadian Minister Wilgress presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin, after which they had a visit. |                           | Colonel General A. A. Novikov was promoted to Marshal.  |
| 19   | Kursk area: German counter-offensive: Belgorod taken.   |  |                           | Decree promulgated by the Sovnarkom and Central Executive Committee on the government plan for agriculture, because of poor collective farm deliveries, especially from the Volga, Ural, and West Siberian regions. |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1943 |  |   |                           |   |
| MAR  |  |   |                           |   |
| 21   | Donets: German counteroffensive:<br>Chuguyev captured by Germans<br>(cf. 10 Feb.). Counteroffensive<br>generally halted by Reds at this<br>point.<br>Kursk area: German counteroffensive:<br>Sevsk taken (cf. 4 Mar.).<br>Southern front generally: Winter<br>battle generally stopped by thaw<br>and mud. |   |                           |   |
| 22   |  | Canada: In Ottawa an exposition<br>was opened on "Twenty-five<br>years of the Soviet Union."  |                           |   |
| 23   |  |   |                           | A. E. Korneichuk appointed to the<br>People's Commissariat of Foreign<br>Affairs of the Soviet Union, as<br>vice commissar. |
| 24   |  |   |                           |   |
| 25   |  | Japan: A protocol was signed at<br>Kuybyshev which prolonged the<br>Soviet-Japanese fisheries con-<br>vention of 1928 for the 1943<br>season. |                           |   |
| 26   |  |   |                           |   |
| 27   |  |   |                           |   |

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DATE  
1943  
MAR.  
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MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS

AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS

President Kalinin in an article on the "Patriotic War and Total War," published in Izvestiya and Red Star, declared that the war "has become the principal and indeed the sole present aim of the whole Soviet people, and they will reach victory in this great and righteous war."

Soviet acceptance of invitation of the United States to send representatives to a conference to discuss questions regarding postwar flood supplies. The conference was to open on 27 April (See 16 April.)

After a conference with President Roosevelt, Anthony Eden left for Ottawa. The president said he hoped and expected that discussions with the Russian government would occur soon.

The Mexican minister to the Soviet Union arrived in Kuybyshev.

Secretary Hull received the Russian ambassador to give information about the conversation held with the British foreign secretary, Anthony Eden.

APRIL  
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| DATE  | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1943  |                       |   |   |   |
| APRIL |                       |   |   |   |
| 3     |                       |   |   | Soviet Information Bureau published statistics on the winter campaign of the Red Army from 10 November 1942 to 31 March 1943. More than 480,000 sq. km. of Russian territory had been recovered from the Germans. |
| 5     |                       | Great Britain: Gen. G. Martel, head of the British Military Mission, arrived in Moscow. | Thirty-seven nations, including the Soviet Union, agreed to send their technical experts to Washington for preliminary consideration of the problems of the stabilization of currency.<br>The American "writer" Corliss Lamont announced the foundation in New York of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Many important Americans supported this group. Lamont was president; Professor Perry of Harvard was vice-president.<br>A. A. Berle, in a speech at Reading, Penna., declared that the future reorganization of the world would depend on the four great powers. A strong, victorious Russia was necessary for the United States. He repudiated any American or British intention to set up a <u>cordon sanitaire</u> against the Soviet Union. |   |

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| DATE  | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|-------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1943  |                       |   |                           |  |
| APRIL |                       |   |                           |  |
| 6     |                       |   |                           | The Extraordinary State Commission published a report on the atrocities committed by the Germans in Vyazma, Gzhatsk and Sychevka (Smolensk oblast), and in Rzhev (Kalinin oblast). |
| 9     |                       | Cuba: M. M. Litvinov arrived in Havana to present his credentials to the President of Cuba as Soviet Minister.<br>Mexico: Molotov received the Mexican minister.  |                           |  |
| 12    |                       | Stalin and Molotov received the chief of the British military mission, Lt. Gen. G. Martel.<br>Sweden: The Foreign Office ordered the confiscation of the German Legation publication Tyska Rostev on the ground that it contained an article insulting to the Soviet Union.<br>Mexico: The Mexican minister presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin. |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>APRIL | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 12                    | Iran: It was revealed that the Soviet government had offered to send 25,000 tons of wheat to Iran to ensure Teheran's needs until the harvest.                          |   |  |   |
| 15                    | Massed German air attacks in the Krasnodar area vigorously opposed by the Russians (also on the following day) with loss of 67 German planes against 30 Russian craft.. |   |  | A decree was issued which introduced martial law on the whole railway system of the Soviet Union. |
| 16                    |   | Soviet Information Bureau report published which disclosed the "provocative imagination" of the Nazi hangmen concerning the alleged mass shooting of Polish officers by Soviet troops near Smolensk in 1940. (See 19 April.)  | Soviet delegation, headed by A. D. Krutikov, announced to go to conference in the United States to discuss questions regarding post-war food supplies. (See 30 March.) |   |
| 17                    |   | Greece: In accordance with an agreement, the Soviet and Greek legations were raised to embassies.<br>Poland (London): The cabinet announced that they had requested the International Red Cross to investigate the discovery of the bodies of Polish officers missing near Smolensk. The National |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| APRIL<br>17  |                       | Council passed a unanimous resolution condemning the execution in the USSR, of the Jewish labor leaders, Ehrlich and Alter.   |  |                         |
| 18           |                       | Belgium: In accordance with an agreement, the Soviet and Belgian legations were raised to embassies.  |  |                         |
| 19           |                       | Poland (London): Leading article in Pravda, "Polish Collaborators of Hitler," on the provocative communique of the London Polish Government which had been duped by base Nazi slanders on the alleged murders near Smolensk ("Katyn Forest" massacre). (See 16 April.)                      |  |                         |
| 20           |                       | Mexico: Stalin, in the presence of Molotov, received the Mexican minister.<br>Auction held in Vladivostok of fishing lots to Russian and Japanese organizations.<br>Mexico: Mexican minister handed a letter of greeting from President Camacho to Stalin, dated 7 January. (See 22 April.) | Soviet delegation arrived in Washington to attend the conference of the United Nations on postwar food supplies. (See 16 April). |                         |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| APRIL<br>28  | In a severe two-day (28-29 April) air battle west of Krasnodar, the Germans lost 116 airplanes to 45 Soviet planes.               | The first congress of Slavs, living in Latin America, met in Montevideo, Uruguay.<br>Poland (London): Government in exile issued a statement in London affirming that their policy aiming at a friendly understanding with the USSR continued to be fully supported by the Polish nation. |                           |   |
| 30           |   | Poland (London): The government regarded their appeal to the International Red Cross to investigate the graves at Katyn as having lapsed (cf. 17 April.)  |                           |   |
| MAY<br>1     |   |   |                           | In an Order of the Day, Stalin summed up the results of the winter campaign. The growing victories of the Allies were recognized, which gave forewarning of a second front in Europe. Combined blows from east and west, culminating in a united drive, would bring catastrophe in fact to Hitlerite Germany. |
| 2            | Significant Soviet air attacks (2-4 May) west of Krasnodar, and against the railroad centers in Gomel, Minsk, Orsha, and Bryansk. |   |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>MAY | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 4                   |   | <p>Poland: In a broadcast, General Sikorski said it had always been, and would remain, one of the guiding principles of the Polish government to secure friendly relations with the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Great Britain: Ambassador Clark Kerr handed to Molotov, British orders and medals awarded by King George VI for eventual presentation to Soviet soldiers, sailors, and officers. He also discussed the breach in Soviet-Polish relations.</p> |   | <p>Reply by Stalin to question of correspondents of New York Times and London Times whether "the Soviet government desired to see a strong and independent Poland after the destruction of Hitlerite Germany."</p> |
| 5                   | <p>Kuban: Northeast of Novorossisk the Red Army broke through on a front of 25 miles, captured Krymskaya and other populated places.</p>      |  | <p>The lend-lease administrator said that the United States had sent to the Soviet Union several thousand airplanes, tens of thousands of trucks, jeeps, and vehicles, and over a million tons of food.</p> |  |
| 6                   | <p>Russians destroyed 350 German aircraft in attacks on airdromes.<br/>Kuban: Five German counterattacks were repulsed with great losses.</p> | <p>Poland: Statement by Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs. A. Y. Vyshinsky to Anglo-American press on the subject of Soviet-Polish relations. He said that the Polish government had "provoked the Soviet suspension of diplomatic relations under the</p>  |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| MAY<br>6     |   | <p>influence of the pro-Hitler elements within it and within the Polish press". He said that the Soviet government did not intend to form another Polish government on Soviet territory. It was up to the Polish government in London to remedy the situation.</p> <p>Poland: General Sikorski said in London that Premier Stalin's remarks about a strong postwar Poland agreed with the opinion he had expressed during Sikorski's Moscow visit in December 1941. Poland was ready to "give a positive answer to any Soviet initiative which will coincide with the interests of the Polish Republic as defined in our common declaration of 4 December 1941, and in my speech of 4 May 1943."</p> |                           |  |
| 7            | Kuban: The Russian offensive continued against the Germans, and drove them from strongly fortified positions.                                 | Great Britain: Ambassador Clark Kerr received by Stalin.   |                           |  |
| 8            | Renewed, extensive Russian air attacks on railroad junctions and cities. 75 German aircraft were destroyed with a loss of 21 by the Russians. | Congratulatory telegrams from Stalin to Churchill and Roosevelt over allied victories in North Africa.   |                           | Formation of Kosciuszko Division of Polish soldiers in the Soviet Union to fight with the Red Army against the Germans. Soviet satisfaction expressed to the Council of Polish Patriots in the USSR. |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1943 |  |   |                           |  |
| MAY  |  |   |                           |  |
| 9    | Kuban: Russian offensive continued, and German counter-attacks repulsed.   |   |                           | Third All-Slav meeting in Moscow. Appealed to the oppressed Slavs in Europe.   |
| 11   | Extensive air activity by Red Air Force against railroad junctions and cities. These strong attacks continued for five following days. |   |                           | Note by Molotov on the mass removal of peaceful Russian citizens (2,000,000) into Nazi slavery, and on the responsibility of Germany, and the participating persons, for this involuntary exploitation of Russian labor. |
| 12   |  | Cuba: The minister from Cuba to the Soviet Union arrived in Kubyshchev. |                           | Ukaz extending the decree on martial law (15 April) to all sea and river transportation.   |
| 13   | Poland: The Union of Polish Patriots in the Soviet Union published a declaration of its aims and activities in <u>Wolna Polska</u>     |   |                           |  |
| 15   |  |   |                           | The presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International took the decision to dissolve that institution. This resolution was published in Pravda for 22 May. (See 10 June.)                               |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|-----------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1943 |                       |   |   |                         |
| MAY  |                       |   |   |                         |
| 16   |                       | India: The Society of Friends of the Soviet Union organized an exhibition in Bombay devoted to the Soviet Union.  |   |                         |
| 17   |                       | Yugoslavia (Partisans): Molotov received the Yugoslav ambassador, General Simich.   |   |                         |
| 18   |                       | Japan: Tokyo radio said if the Soviet Union granted bases in Siberia to the United States for use against Japan, the Kwantung army would deliver Blitzkrieg blows on the Soviet Union.  |   |                         |
|      |                       | Belgium: Molotov received the Belgian ambassador to the Soviet Union.   | The personal representative of President Roosevelt, Joseph E. Davies, came to Stalingrad from Kuybyshev. (See also 31 May.) |                         |
|      |                       | Mexico: Constantin Oumansky designated Soviet ambassador to Mexico, replacing Fedyushin.  |   |                         |
|      |                       | Hot Springs (Virginia): Opening of United Nations' Conference on post-war food questions. (See 3 June.)   |   |                         |
| 19   |                       | Yugoslavia (Partisans) Ambassador Simich presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin. Before a joint session of the American Congress, British Prime Minister Churchill declared, inter alia, that the allies should do everything possible in 1943 further to lighten the burden on Russia. |   |                         |
|      |                       | President Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia declared that if Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union "could reach full agreement, then the German imperialistic, bloodthirsty Draug nach Osten could be liquidated for all time."   |   |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS                         | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1943 |   |   |   |                         |
| MAY  |   |   |   |                         |
| 20   |   | Cuba: Cuban minister received by Molotov.<br>Belgium: The Belgian ambassador presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin.  | Joseph E. Davies received in personal interview by Joseph Stalin in the presence of Foreign Commissar Molotov. Mr. Davies also had a separate meeting with Molotov.   |                         |
| 21   |   | Cuba: The Cuban minister presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin.  |   |                         |
| 22   | Heavy German air attack on the city of Kursk. |   | A meeting was held in New York which had been organized by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.  |                         |
| 23   |   | Poland: Czechoslovak foreign minister Ripka hoped that the differences between Poland and the Soviet Union would be settled to the satisfaction of both powers.                               | Stalin gave a dinner in the Kremlin in honor of Joseph E. Davies.   |                         |
| 24   |   | Hot Springs Food Conferences: Chief Soviet delegate Krutikov explained the need for long term credits to make good the colossal destruction inflicted by the Germans on Soviet economic life. |   |                         |
| 25   |   | At a press conference in Washington, Prime Minister Churchill declared that the Soviet Union would play a tremendous role in the final phases of the war.                                     | Lend Lease: In a message to Congress, President Roosevelt said the United States had sent goods worth \$1,822,000,000 to the Soviet Union between 11 March 1941 and 1 April 1943, not including several hundred aircraft. Munition shipments totaled \$1,041,000,000. More food is planned to be shipped. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>MAY | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|---------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 26                  |  | <p>Congratulatory telegrams on anniversary of the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance. Molotov gave a breakfast attended by British, American, and Russians.</p> <p>Hot Springs Food Conference: Russian delegation approved U.S. resolution for an interim food commission, thus marking Russia's first formal collaboration in Allied postwar plans.</p> | <p>Stalin received Joseph E. Davies. Tass denied rumors that meteorological stations of Soviet territory aided Japan in conduct of war against the United States.</p> |   |
| 27                  | Kuban: Berlin radio said 150,000 Red Army troops launched major attack northwest of Krymsk.  |  |   |   |
| 28                  | Kuban: Continuation of the hard struggle northeast of Novorossisk.   | Cuba: Stalin received the Cuban minister.  |   | <p>Stalin replied to the Reuters agency correspondent that the dissolution of the Communist International was entirely timely, and necessary to organize the common strength of the freedom-living nations against the last stand of the fascist beast.</p> |
| 30                  | Moscow reported 456 German planes destroyed May 23-29 at a loss of 118, bringing total German losses during May to 2,069, as compared with 518 Russian planes. 190 German and 28 satellite divisions reported in Russia. | Great Britain: King George VI thanked M. I. Kalinin in a letter for greetings on occasion of the anniversary of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance.   |   |   |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1943 |   |  |   |                         |
| MAY  |   |  |   |                         |
| 31   | Smolensk: Nazi troops drove wedge into Russian lines east of Velizh, 65 miles north-northwest of Smolensk.  | Great Britain: The National Council of the British-Soviet Union sent a congratulatory telegram to Stalin on the anniversary of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance. (See 2 June.)<br>Egypt: Egyptian Cabinet voted to establish diplomatic relations with Russia, conditional upon an agreement not to interfere in each other's internal affairs. | Joseph E. Davies, personal representative of President Roosevelt, left the Soviet Union after a two weeks' sojourn. (See 18 May.) |                         |
| JUNE |   |  |   |                         |
| 2    | Five German air attacks were delivered against Kursk causing material damage and death. The Germans lost 162 airplanes, and the Russians lost 27.   | Great Britain: Stalin sent a telegram in answer to the National Council of the British-Soviet Union. (See 31 May.)<br>Stockholm reported that Lt. Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov was to be used by Nazis as puppet head of an Army of Ukrainian mercenary soldiers.  |   |                         |
| 3    | Effective Soviet air attacks on Kiev and Roslavl rail junctions. German radio said Red Army opened an offensive near Temryuk on the Sea of Azov in an effort "to split German forces and attacked west of Krymsk in Kuban Valley. | Hot Springs Food Conference: Closing session passed declaration of principles and resolutions. (See 18 May.)   | Opening of an American-Soviet military exhibition in the Museum of Science and Industry in New York.                              |                         |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>JUNE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 4                    | 520 Soviet airplanes made a mass raid on the railroad junction of Orel.   |   | Under the signatures of Foster and Browder, the Communist Party in the United States attacked John L. Lewis for the striking of miners "in the most responsible moment of the war."<br>President Roosevelt told a press conference that understanding and accord between himself and Stalin were excellent. |  |
| 5                    | Soviet aviation made completely effective attacks on the rail junction of Bryansk and the station at Karachev.  | Afghanistan: Publication of an exchange of telegrams between Kalinin and the Amis on the 25th anniversary of the independence (27 May 1918) of Afghanistan.<br>French Committee of National Liberation: Published its official declaration (of 3 June) that the Committee was the central power of France. (See 17 June.) |   | Statement that the Second State War Loan would be for the sum of 12 billion rubles. (See 7 June.)  |
| 6                    | German air attacks against Gorky (on 6th and 7th) caused some material damage and loss of life. 752 Nazi planes shot down between 30 May and 5 June. The Soviet loss was 212. |   |   | The press laid stress on the dignity of rank in the army.  |
| 7                    |   | Afghanistan: Conclusion of a conference in Stalinabad for the control of agricultural pests.  |   | Subscriptions to the Second State War Loan in twenty-four hours amounted to 14,561,000,000 rubles. Subscription books remained open. (See 5 June.) |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|---|---|---|
| 1943 |  |   |   |   |
| JUNE |  |   |   |   |
| 8    | Kuban area: Berlin claimed 550,000 Russians killed during last 45 days.  |   |   | First meeting of the Union of Polish Patriots held in Moscow.   |
| 9    | Donets: German attempts to cross this river repulsed near Lisichansk.  | Sweden foreign office spokesman denied Russian charges that Sweden violated neutrality in favor of Germany, but he admitted passage was granted to one German armored division. |   |   |
| 10   |  |   |   | A communique of the session of 8 June announced that there had been no objection to the proposal of the presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International for the dissolution of the Comintern. Therefore the presidium considered the organization disbanded from 10 June and entrusted the practical liquidation of its affairs and property to a commission. (See 15 May.) |
| 11   | 700 Russian planes attacked German airports over night, destroying or damaging more than 150 Nazi craft and shooting down 10, at a loss of 19. |   | In honor of the anniversary of the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union for mutual aid against the aggressors, Molotov gave a breakfast. The customary official telegrams were exchanged. (See 16 June.) The press hailed the United States as an ally. |   |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>JUNE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| 13                   |                       | Constantin Gurnansky arrived in Seattle on his journey as Soviet ambassador to Mexico.   |  | Subscriptions to the Second State War Loan reached 20,323,032,000 rubles. Because of this significant achievement, the loan was closed on this day.  |
| 14                   |                       | Day of the United Nations: Parades and patriotic celebrations in honor of the solidarity of the United Nations were held in many countries, and throughout the Soviet Union.   |  | Presidium of Supreme Soviet issued a decree establishing a career diplomatic service.  |
| 16                   |                       |  | Publication of reply telegram from President Roosevelt to M. I. Kalinin on the anniversary of the mutual aid agreement. (See 11 June.) | A decree established eleven ranks in the foreign service. The Supreme Soviet was to appoint ambassadors and ministers, and the Commissariat of Foreign Relations would appoint the others. |
| 17                   |                       | French Committee of National Liberation: Transmitted its Declaration (of 3 June) of assumption of power, and its communication on the question of its recognition, to the Soviet government. (See 5 June and 26 August.) |  | Publication of an address from the meeting of the Union of Polish Patriots to Premier Stalin, and his reply.   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| JUNE         |   |  |   |  |
| 18           | Especially effective Russian air attacks reported against German air bases along the front from Leningrad to the Don Basin.                                   | Constantin Oumansky, new Soviet ambassador to Mexico, reached Mexico City. (See 23 June.) The legations were to be transformed to embassies. Tass denial of Swedish reports of peace conversations between the Soviet Union and Germany said to have taken place in Stockholm.   |   |  |
| 19           |   | Tass, with the authorization of Litvinov, stigmatized as lies the reports that Litvinov, while passing through Teheran, spoke of the formation (from Croatia, Slovenia, Istria, and Dalmatia) of a Slavic state under the protection of the Soviet Union, to afford an outlet to the Soviet Union to the Aegean and Adriatic seas. |   |  |
| 20           |   |  |   | A decree of the Supreme Soviet sanctioned ribbons for orders and medals, and made regulations for wearing orders, medals, and ribbons. |
| 21           | Russians claim German losses since beginning of war: 6,400,000 men killed and captured. 56,500 guns 42,400 tanks, 43,000 planes, captured; also 300,000 Nazis |  | President Roosevelt sent a telegram to Premier Stalin on the occasion of the second anniversary of the German attack on the Soviet Union. Officials | Pensions were established for Soviet diplomatists.   |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| 1943<br>JUNE |   |   |  |  |
| 21           | killed by partisans.<br>Russian losses: 4,200,000 men<br>killed and missing, 35,000<br>guns, 30,000 tanks and 23,000<br>planes.           |   | and private citizens sent their<br>greetings through the Tass cor-<br>respondent to the Soviet Union.<br>In New York an American-Soviet<br>Medical Society was opened.                               |  |
| 22           |   | Canada: Prime Minister King before the<br>Council of Canadian-Soviet Friend-<br>ship stated that Canada and the<br>Soviet Union were Arctic powers, and<br>must be friends. | Presentation of orders and medals<br>by Admiral Standley to Molotov,<br>awarded by President Roosevelt<br>to men and officers of the Red<br>Army and Navy. Speeches made<br>by Standley and Molotov. | Communique of the Soviet Information<br>Bureau on the second anniversary<br>of the Nazi attack listed German<br>losses in manpower and material.<br>"The organization of the second<br>front in Europe in the current<br>year would lead to the quick con-<br>clusion of the war". |
| 23           | Increasing Red Army recon-<br>naissance attacks reported<br>on Staraya Russa, Smolensk,<br>Belgorod and Kursk fronts.                     | Constantin Goumansky presented his<br>credentials as the new Soviet<br>ambassador to Mexico. (See 18<br>June.)  |  |  |
| 24           |   |   |  | The Extraordinary State Commission<br>published details of atrocities<br>committed by the Germans in<br>Pyatigorsk, Kupyansk, and Sapogov  |
| 25           | Continuation of Russian air<br>attacks on railroad centers<br>and German air fields, carried<br>on for several days over a<br>wide front. |   |  |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| 1943 |   |   |   |   |
| JUNE |   |   |   |   |
| 26   | Orel front: Russian troops attacked in two sections of front. |   | Stalin replied to Roosevelt's message saying he was certain of the final defeat of Germany, which would come all the sooner when there were joint blows from the west and east. (See 21 June.)  |   |
| 27   | Russians capture new positions on west bank of Donets.        |   | Joseph W. Davies said in New York that there were no inherent conflicts of interest with the Soviet Union, and no sign there of the development of a militaristic mind. No victory or post-war peace was possible without the Soviet Union. |   |
| 28   |   |   | Pronouncement of 45 prominent Poles in the United States calling for cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and the elimination of anti-democratic and hostile elements from the Polish government in London.                      | Ranks of the Communist Party were opened to Guard Unit members. |
| 30   |   | Ethiopia: Diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union established by an exchange of notes in London. |   | Elections for the Supreme Soviet were postponed.                |

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| DATE<br>1943<br>JULY | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|----------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1                    | Moscow reported the Germans as organizing a large campaign against Soviet partisans.   |  |  |   |
| 2                    |  | Poland: In Cairo, General Sikorski said the minimum Polish terms for agreement with the Soviet Union were in the agreement of December 1941, the charter of future Polish-Russian relations. | Tass denied provocative reports in some American newspapers of a secret agreement with French Committee of National Liberation by which the Soviet Union was to supply 100 million francs for propaganda purposes. |   |
| 3                    |  |  |  |   |
| 4                    |  | Poland: General Sikorski and his staff killed in an airplane crash off Gibraltar. Mikolajczyk to act as prime minister.  |  | <u>War and the Working Class</u> article asserted that no postwar problems could be settled without the active participation of the Soviet Union. Durable peace could only come through united efforts. |
| 5                    | Kursk area: Start of a heavy German offensive aimed in the direction of Orel and Belgorod. (See 15 July.)  |  | American (and Canadian and British) surgeons reached Moscow to establish "closer contact with Soviet medical circles."   |   |
| 6                    | Kursk area: Russian reports for the next several days declared that the strong resistance against the German attacks resulted in significant losses of tanks and airplanes to the enemy. |  |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| JULY         |   |  |                           |   |
| 7            | Orel-Belgorod front: Thousands of fresh troops on both sides thrown into action. Russians said 30,000 Germans had been killed in a three-day drive. |  |                           |   |
| 9            |   | Poland: Tribute to General Sikorski published in <u>Izvestiya</u> . Also stated that the Soviet Union still believed in a strong and independent postwar Poland.   |                           |   |
| 11           |   |  |                           | Second anti-fascist meeting held in Moscow by Soviet scholars.  |
| 13           |   |  |                           | The "Free Germany Committee" founded in Moscow at a conference of civilians and military prisoners, all Germans with anti-fascist viewpoints.<br>The Extraordinary State Commission issued a report on the atrocities committed by the Germans in the Krasnodar region. |
| 14           | Moscow: The state of siege, declared on 19 October 1941, was eased to permit free movement of traffic.  | French Committee of National Liberation: Telegrams sent by Stalin to Giraud and de Gaulle in honor of the French national holiday (Bastille Day). "The liberation and restoration of a free and democratic and independent France is near at hand." (See 21 July.) |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1943          | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|--|
| JULY<br>14<br>(cont.) |   | Greece: Molotov received the Greek ambassador, A. Politis.<br>Poland: New Polish government formed in London, with Stanislaw Mikolajczyk as premier.   |   |  |
| 15                    | Kursk: Russian army opened large scale attacks throughout the entire salient, with marked success. Klen and Yelensk recaptured. (See 5 July.). 110 towns recaptured; 12,000 Nazis killed. |  |   |  |
| 16                    |   | Poland: Foreign Minister Romer stated that Poland wanted the reestablishment of relations with the Soviet Union, which had suspended them, and appreciated efforts being made by the allies.<br>Greece: Ambassador Politis presented his letters of credence to M. I. Kalinin. | Tass repudiated the assertions by Drew Pearson of Soviet-German peace pourparlers as being devoid of any factual foundation.  | Soviet decree issued which introduced separate education for boys and girls in high schools of large cities and in industrial areas.                                   |
| 17                    | Kursk: Russians declared the situation restored southeast of Orel to what it had been before the German attack on 5 July.   |  | The Department of State announced that Russia would permit shipments of medical and other supplies through Siberia to Japan for American war prisoners. Japan was considering the proposal. | Eight Russians condemned to death by a military court at Krasnodar on charges of high treason for assisting the Gestapo in atrocities. The trial had begun on 14 July. |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| JULY         |  |  |                           |  |
| 19           | Kursk: Continued Russian successes and recoveries. Advanced forces penetrated to the suburbs of Orel. Mtsonsk recaptured.  |  |                           | Manifesto of the Free Germany Committee in Moscow directed to the German army and people.  |
| 20           |  | Belgium: M. E. Bogomolov handed his letters of credence to Premier Pierlot as Soviet ambassador.   |                           |  |
| 21           | Kursk: Bolkhov, north of Orel, retaken by the Russians; admitted by the Germans only on the 28th.  | France: General de Gaulle replied to the greetings sent by Stalin on 14 July. (General Giraud was on a trip to the United States, Canada, and Gt. Britain, from which he returned to North Africa on 23 July.) |                           | The governments of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian SSRs in Moscow, on the third anniversary of coming of the Soviet power, expressed their gratitude to Comrade Stalin and the brother peoples of the Soviet Union. |
| 23           | Stalin, in an order of the day, declared the German offensive begun on 5 July, had been liquidated.<br>Leningrad: Russians threw 270,000 troops into an attack south of Leningrad. |  |                           |  |
| 24           | Kursk area: The Russian forces continued to advance in the direction of Orel for the next several days.  |  |                           | Soviet Arctic fleet celebrated its tenth Anniversary. It had destroyed 300 Nazi warships, 700 airplanes, and 25,000 Germans.   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| JULY<br>25   |                       | Italy: Downfall of Mussolini. Marshal Badoglio became the new prime minister. King Victor Emmanuel became commander-in-chief.   |                           |   |
| 27           |                       |   |                           | Ivan M. Maisky appointed vice commissar for foreign affairs.  |
| 28           |                       |   |                           | Decree establishing the Officer Corps in the Red Army: "The Red Army is the lawful inheritor of historical Russian military glory and valor. The Soviet officer must bring up the men of his unit in the spirit of the great military traditions of our country." |
| 29           |                       | The Soviet government in a note to Sweden and Turkey warned them not to give asylum to Mussolini and other war criminals. Great Britain sent a similar note to neutral nations. |                           |   |
| 30           |                       | President Roosevelt, in a press conference, proposed that neutral countries should not give safe refuge to war criminals.   |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| AUG.         |  |   |                           |  |
| 1            | Kursk area: Soviet troops advanced eight to ten kilometers near Orel, and regained more than one hundred populated places.   | Tehran: International Conference for control of locusts. Representatives present from the Soviet Union, Gt. Britain, Iran, Afghanistan, Iran, and Egypt. (See 2 May 1942.)  |                           |  |
| 3            | Kursk area: The Russian advance continued, with the recovery of many populated places.   | Mexico: Foreign Commissar Molotov received the Mexican ambassador.  |                           |  |
| 4            | Kursk area: Russian troops entered the city of Orel. Russian air forces continued to attack rail centers behind the entire front.  | Gt. Britain: <del>Mr.</del> Fédor Gusev, 39, Russian Minister to Canada, has been named ambassador, succeeding Ivan M. Maisky.<br>Finland: Tass denial of Swedish report in <u>Aftentidningen</u> on Soviet conditions for peace with Finland.<br>Mexico: Kalinin received the credentials of the Mexican ambassador. |                           |  |
| 5            | Kursk area: Orel and Belgorod retaken from the Germans after vicious fighting. Order of the day by Stalin, and artillery salutes fired in Moscow.                                | Sweden: Agreement with Germany, limiting transit across Sweden of German war materials and troops on leave.<br>Latvian SSR: Swedish data on number of Latvians held by German conquerors in jails and camps; tens of thousands killed; and some 50,000 deported to Germany for forced labor.                          |                           | Extraordinary State Commission publish a report on German atrocities committed in the Stav-Stavropol kray. |
| 6            | Kursk area: Continued Russian gains, and capture of Kromy. Ukraine: Large Russian gains in the direction of Kharkov, and capture of railroad stations at Zolochov and elsewhere. |   |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| AUG.         |  |  |   |                         |
| 7            | Soviet Information Bureau communique listing German losses in men and materiel from the start of the offensive by the Germans on 5 July to the capture of Orel by the Russians on 5 August. The Russian offensive continued with mounting success. |  |   |                         |
| 8            | Ukraine: In continued advances, Soviet troops captured Bogodukhov.   | Turkey: The Turkish ambassador returns to Ankara.  |   |                         |
| 10           |  | Yugoslavia: A new government was announced in London, of which Bozhidar Purich was premier and minister of foreign affairs.<br>Gt. Britain: Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Quebec for a conference. |   |                         |
| 11           | Kursk area: Many populated places captured in Russian advances.<br>Ukraine: In large gains the Russians recaptured Akhtyrka and Krasnokutsk, and cut the railroad between Kharkov and Poltava.   | Gt. Britain and United States: The ambassadors, Clark Kerr and Admiral Standley were received by Stalin, in the presence of Foreign Minister Molotov.  |   |                         |
| 12           | Kursk area: Dmitrovsk-Orlovsky captured.<br>Ukraine: Chuguyev occupied by Russian troops.  | Quebec Conference: A Tass communique explained that the Soviet Union did not receive an invitation because its participation was not appropriate in this conference.                                     | Honorary membership in the Academy of Sciences presented to three American scientists: Dr. W. B. Cannon, Prof. E.O. Lawrence, and Prof. G.N. Lewis. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| AUG.<br>13   | Great Soviet gains towards Bryansk and Kharkov. Spas-Demensk, the center of a great battle area, was captured.   |   |   |  |
| 15           | Bryansk front: Karachev captured, with more than 70 other places. Stalin issued an Order of the Day.   | Quebec: Prime Minister Churchill returned from a three-day visit with President Roosevelt in the United States, at Hyde Park, N. Y. |   |  |
| 16           | Bryansk front: Capture by the Russians of Zhizdra reported.  |   |   |  |
| 17           |  | Quebec: President Roosevelt arrived here to attend the conference.  |   |  |
| 18           |  | Quebec: The British foreign minister, Anthony Eden, arrived to attend the conference.   |   | The <u>Red Star</u> demanded the opening of the second front.  |
| 20           | Ukraine: Lobedin captured by Russian troops advancing on Kharkov.  | Quebec: Secretary Hull also arrived to attend the conference.   |   |  |
| 21           | German losses from July 5 to Aug. 20 according to Russians, were 1,000,000 men killed or wounded and 25,600 captured, bringing Nazi casualties to more than 7,400,000. |   | M.M. Litvinov relieved as Soviet ambassador to the United States, and A.A. Gromyko designated as his successor. | A decree of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, provided for "urgent measures for the economic rehabilitation of areas liberated from German occupation." |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| AUG.<br>22   |   | Quebec: Secretary of War Stimson also arrived to attend the conference.                                    |                           | Establishment by decree of Soviet Military Schools (on the model of the former Tsarist Cadet Corps) in the Administration of Military Educational Institutions of the Red Army. A major general was to be in command of each school, and the course of instruction was seven years.<br>The Sovnarkom established a Committee on the Economic Rehabilitation of Districts Liberated from German Occupation, of which G.M. Malenkov was chairman. |
| 23           | Ukraine: As the culmination of terrible battles, the Red Army retook Kharkov. Stalin issued an Order of the Day.                    | Announcement that the diplomatic corps had returned from Kuybyshev to Moscow at the middle of August.      |                           |   |
| 24           |   | Quebec: The conference closed, and Churchill and Roosevelt made a joint declaration at a press conference. |                           |   |
| 25           | Ukraine: After bitter battles northwest of Kharkov, the Russian army took over 60 places, and again captured Akhtyuka (See 11 Aug.) |  |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| AUG.<br>26   |  | French Committee of National Liberation: Recognized by Soviet government as the representative of the interests of France. Decision taken to exchange plenipotentiary representatives (See 17 June.). Recognition also accorded by Great Britain and the United States, subject to a number of conditions.<br>Egypt: Diplomatic relations established with the Soviet Union. |                           |                         |
| 27           | Continued Soviet military successes all along the Ukrainian front. Syevsk captured. Much aerial activity by the Russians west of Kharkov.            |  |                           |                         |
| 28           |  | Sofia: Death of Tsar Boris in strange circumstances. Succession of six-year Prince Simeon.   |                           |                         |
| 29           | Ukraine: In continued gains west of Kharkov. The Red Army retook Lyubotin.   |  |                           |                         |
| 30           | Lower Ukraine: Taganrog, and over 150 other places, captured. Destruction of this group of German armies. Order of the Day issued by Marshal Stalin. |  |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| AUG.<br>31   | White Russian front: Strong Russian offensive (in Smolensk direction) yielded large gains, and the city of Yelnya.<br>Ukraine: Capture of Glukhov and Rylsk among some 200 populated places. Orders of the Day issued by Stalin. | Reception by Molotov in celebration of the return of the diplomatic corps to Moscow.<br>Quebec: Radio speech by Churchill on results of the conference. He returned to the United States for further meetings with Roosevelt.<br>French Committee of National Liberation: Telegrams from Giraud and De Gaulle to Stalin on recognition by the Soviet Union (See 26 Aug.). |                           |   |
| SEPT.<br>1   | Soviet Information Bureau report on German losses in the Taganrog campaign. Continuation of the Russian advances on all fronts. Capture of Dorogobuzh.   | Iran: K. A. Mikhailov designated to replace A. A. Smirnov as Soviet ambassador.   |                           |   |
| 2            | Soviet forces recaptured a large number of cities: Sumy, Krolevets, Lisichansk, Voroshilovsk, Chistyakovo, Novy Donbass, and Budennyovka. Stalin issued an Order of the Day.   | Cuba: Soviet ambassador to the United States, A. A. Gromyko, appointed to represent the Soviet Union in Cuba.   |                           |   |
| 3            | Lower Ukraine: Huge Russian gains in the Don Basin were announced, including the capture of Proletarsk, Perovomaysk, Parizhkaya Kommuna, and many other places.  |   |                           | S. I. Kavtaradze appointed vice commissar in the commissariat of foreign affairs.<br>Joseph Stalin received the acting Patriarch of the Orthodox church, Metropolitan Sergey, |

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| DATE<br>1943          | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|-----------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| SEPT.<br>3<br>(cont.) |  |  |                           | and the Metropolitan Nikolay of Kiev. He approved establishing the Holy Synod and electing a patriarch.  |
| 4                     | Lower Ukraine: Continued Soviet advance and capture of many places, including Debaltsevo, Gorlovka, Nikitovka, Ilovaysk, and Kalininsk.                  |  |                           |  |
| 5                     | Lower Ukraine: Continued Soviet advance and capture of many places, including Artyemovsk, Dzerzhinsk, Komsomolsk, and several others.                    |  |                           | The acting Patriarch and Metropolitan, Sergey, called upon the Allies to furnish "some real aid" and not to "prattle about patience."  |
| 6                     | Imposing Soviet gains throughout the Ukraine. Capture of many places, among which were Makoyevka, Konstantinovka, Kramstorskaya, Slavyansk, and Konotop. |  |                           | The Moscow press commented upon the strengthening of ties between the church and the state that would come from the restoration of the Holy Synod.                           |
| 7                     | Over three hundred places in the Ukraine captured by the Soviet armies.  |  |                           | The Extraordinary State Commission issued a report on the German atrocities committed in the city and region of Orel.  |
| 8                     | Donets: Premier Stalin announced that Stalino, Krasnoarmoisk were taken and Donets Basin was freed.  | Italy: The Italian government capitulated unconditionally, and obtained an armistice from Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union (See 12 Sept.). |                           | In Moscow, the Council (Sobor) of Bishops chose a patriarch, Sergey, and a Holy Synod. The Council (Sobor) of the Higher Clergy directed a message to the Soviet government. |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| SEPT.        |  |  |  |   |
| 9            | Lower Ukraine: Soviet troops conquered Bakhmach. Stalin issued an Order of the Day.  | Iran: Declaration of war against Germany.<br>Bulgaria: Establishment of a Regency Council of three persons.  |  |   |
| 10           | Lower Ukraine: Many populated places were freed, among which were Barvenkovo, Chaplinsk, Volkhovak, and Mariupol. Stalin issued an Order of the Day. | Italy: Relations broken with Germany.  |  | Ranks and insignia were established for railroad employees by a decree.   |
| 11           |  | Yugoslavia: Publication of a birthday telegram from Kalinin to Peter II, and his return acknowledgment.<br>Netherlands: The Dutch ambassador arrived in Moscow.  |  |   |
| 12           | General Soviet advances announced throughout the Ukraine together with the recapture of a great number of populated places.                          | Italy: Publication in London of terms (partial) of the armistice with Italy, concluded on 3 Sept., and announced on 8 Sept. (See 8 Sept.)<br>Japan: Chinese Central News Agency reported Outer-Mongolian armed clashes with Japanese and Inner-Mongolian puppet troops at Kailinko, 190 miles north of Pastov. | Emergency landing of seven American aircraft in Kamchatka. The planes, and the crews, were interned. | Delegates from five prison camps for German officers decided to organize the Union of German Officers.<br>Patriarch Sergey ceremonially installed in Moscow in the presence of the Metropolitans and bishops of the church. |
| 13           | Great Soviet gains and recoveries of populated places in all directions, and particularly the taking of the railroad junctions Bryansk I and II.     | China: Chiang Kai-Shek chosen as president by the XI plenum of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.  |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| SEPT.<br>14  |   | Italy: Berlin announced that German parachutists, aided by Italian soldiers, had rescued Mussolini from captivity by the Badoglio government.<br>French Committee of National Liberation: Stalin and Molotov together received the chief of the French military mission. |                           | The National Committee of the "Free Germany" society decided to broaden itself by the inclusion of nine members from the Union of German officers.  |
| 15           |   | Bulgaria: A new cabinet was formed with Bozhilov as prime minister.  |                           |   |
| 16           | Kuban: Novorossiisk captured.<br>Ukraine: Romny, Lozovaya, Valki, Novgorod-Seversk, and more than 240 other places retaken by the Russians. |  |                           |   |
| 17           | Bryansk front: Bryansk, and populated places captured in smashing Russian victories. An Order of the Day issued by Stalin.                  | Netherlands: Molotov received the Dutch ambassador.  |                           |   |
| 18           | In sweeping gains on all fronts, more than 700 populated places were retaken by the Russians.   | Netherlands: The Dutch ambassador presented his credentials to Kalinin.  |                           | The Free Germany Committee publish a "Declaration to German Generals and Officers, to the People and the Army."<br>Excommunication of traitorous clergy, who cooperated with the Nazis, published in the first issue of the <u>Journal of the Moscow Patriarchy</u> . |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| SEPT.        |  |   |   |                         |
| 19           | More than 1,200 places were regained by the general Soviet advance. Stalin issued an Order of the Day.   |   |   |                         |
| 20           | Another 1,130 populated places were swallowed up in the continued Russian general advance.   | Great Britain: Prime Minister Churchill returned from his journey to Canada (Quebec Conference) and the United States.  |   |                         |
| 21           | More than 1,140 places were captured in the sustained general Soviet offensive, including Chernigov. An Order of the Day came from Stalin.                   | Iran: A committee was set up, under the presidency of the Queen, to assist the victims of fascist atrocities in the territories of the Soviet Union which had been occupied.  |   |                         |
| 22           | Over 830 places freed in the Soviet advances, including Anapa, Pereyaslav, Starodub, and Demidov. Stalin issued an Order of the Day.                         |   | General Belyayev, head of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, on instructions from Stalin, urged Americans to subscribe for the securities of the war loans of the United States. |                         |
| 23           | Ukraine: Capture of Poltava by Russian troops reported.<br>Over 860 places captured in the Russian advances. An Order of the Day was again issued by Stalin. |   |   |                         |
| 25           | White Russia direction: Smolensk and Roslavl recaptured, together with more than 530 other places. Stalin issued an Order of the Day.                        | Mexico: Exchange of telegrams between Kalinin and President Camacho on Mexican Independence Day holiday.<br>House of Representatives passed the Fulbright resolution, 360-29, favoring American participation in a world peace and security organization. |   |                         |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| SEPT.<br>26  | Ukraine: The Russian advance before Kiev reached the east bank of the Dnieper river in several places.   | Algiers: Announcement of the establishment of a Military Political Commission, with representatives from Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the French Committee of National Liberation. | Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. replaced Sumner Welles as Under Secretary of State.   |  |
| 27           | Kuban: Temryuk regained.<br>Ukraine: Nizhne-Dneprovsk taken.<br>On all fronts more than 1,120 places were reoccupied.                              |   |   |  |
| 28           | White Russia direction: Mstislavl, Klimovichi, and Kostynkovichi taken by Russian troops.<br>On all fronts more than 1,150 places were reoccupied. | President Roosevelt announced that a total of \$15,235,000,000 in Lend-Lease supplies had been sent to all allies.  |   |  |
| 29           | Extensive gains by the Russian armies reported on all fronts. Kremenchug, Rudnya, and Vetka captured. An Order of the Day issued by Stalin.        | Yugoslavia: King Peter II and the Government in Exile left London for the Near East (Cairo).  |   |  |
| 30           | Continuation of Russian advances on all fronts. Capture of Krichiv. Soviet air activity, directed especially at railroad centers.                  |   | The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship announced a meeting of the society to be held on 6 November to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations. (See 21 Nov.). | Award of the order of Hero of Socialist Labor made to Foreign Commissar Molotov, and six other Soviet officials. |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| OCT.         |  |  |   |  |
| 1            | White Russia: Soviet troops captured Cherikov, and many other places.  |  | Appointment of W.A. Harriman announced as United States ambassador to the Soviet Union. |  |
| 2            |  | Great Britain: The Soviet ambassador, F.T. Gusev, arrived in London.                       |   |  |
| 4            |  | A.E. Bogomolov appointed Soviet ambassador to the French Committee of National Liberation. | Soviet ambassador Gromyko presented his credentials to President Roosevelt.             |  |
| 5            |  | M. Garreau, plenipotentiary delegate of the French Committee, arrived in Moscow.           |   |  |
| 7            | Ukraine: Renewed Russian offensive against German middle Dnioper defense line; three bridgeheads established on west bank. |  |   |  |
| 8            |  |  | Mr. Donald Nelson arrived in Moscow after visiting Stalingrad.                          | A Council on the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church, to function under the Council of People's Commissars, set up in Moscow with G.S. Karpov as chief. |
| 9            | Caucasus: Stalin declared all Germans driven from Caucasus after a battle in which 20,000 of them were killed.             |  |   | Decree for the establishment of military ranks for the highest commanding personnel in the Red Army. (See 26 October).                                     |

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| DATE       | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------------|---|--|--|---|
| 1943       |   |  |  |   |
| OCT.<br>12 |   |  | President Roosevelt defended Soviet Union against Senate criticism for failure to give Siberian bases to Allies. The Russian army was too busy knocking down Hitler. | Creation of the military order of Bogdan Khmel'nitsky.  |
| 13         | Lower Ukraine: German defenses pierced on front of 500 miles; street fighting in Melitopol (See 23 Oct.).   | Italy: Declared war on Germany, and accepted as a co-belligerent by United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Union.  |  | <u>Pravda</u> article on the forthcoming Three Power Conference stated that suppositions that it would discuss the frontiers of the USSR and the status of the Baltic States were unfounded; "the borders of the Soviet Union can no more be a question for discussion than the frontiers of the U.S.A. or the status of California." |
| 14         | Ukraine: Zaporozhye captured in the Dnieper bend; Melitopol sealed off; new Russian break-through north of Kiev. Stalin issued an Order of the Day. |  |  |   |
| 15         |   | Soviet ambassador Gusev presented his letters of credence to King George VI.<br>N.V. Novikov appointed Soviet ambassador to Egypt.<br>Turkish ambassador, Hussin R. Baidur arrived in Moscow; received by Molotov on 19 October. | Stalin received Donald Nelson of the War Production Board.   |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|--|---|
| OCT.<br>16   |  |   |  | Presidium of the Supreme Soviet conferred decorations on members of the clergy for the Defense of Leningrad.              |
| 17           | Ukraine: Soviet troops forced new crossing to the right bank of the Dnioper river.                       |   |  | Sixth meeting of the All-Slav Committee appealed to all the people of the world for intensified struggle against fascism. |
| 18           |  | Secretary Hull and Foreign Minister Eden reached Moscow for conferences with Foreign Commissar Molotov.   |  |   |
| 19           |  | Moscow conference: First meeting of the three foreign secretaries (See 30 Oct.).  | Third agreement for Lend-Lease signed in London for the Soviet Union.    | Meeting of Moslem clergy and believers at Tashkent established a Central Ecclesiastical Administration of Central Asia.   |
| 20           |  | Turkey: Mr. Baidur, the Turkish Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Kalinin.   |  |   |
| 21           | Ukraine: Further crossings of the Dnioper river by Russian troops and growing battles on the right bank. | Moscow conference: American and British delegations expressed highest optimism and satisfaction over the cordiality of the discussions.<br>Mr. Eden received by Marshal Stalin. | United States ambassador Harriman received by Foreign Commissar Molotov. |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| OCT.<br>22   |   | Poland: A USSR memorandum handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow agreed in principle to the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Polish Government. |   |  |
| 23           | Lower Ukraine: Melitopol won by the Russians after eleven days of savage street fighting (See 13 Oct.). An Order of the Day issued by Stalin. |  | Ambassador Harriman presented his credentials to M.I. Kalinin. Secretary Hull had a meeting with Foreign Commissar Molotov. |  |
| 24           |   |  | A new U.S. Military Mission installed in Moscow.  | <u>War and the Working Class</u> article stating that the solution of the most important problems of the world depended on the closest possible co-operation between the U.S., Gt. Britain, and the USSR; attributed the failure of the League of Nations to the "isolation" of the U.S. and the USSR. |
| 25           | Ukraine: Dniepropetrovsk retaken by the Russian army. Dnieprodzerzhinsk also regained.  |  | Secretary Hull and Marshal Stalin held conversation in Moscow, in presence of Molotov and Harriman.                         |  |
| 26           |   |  |   | Supplementary decree establishing shoulder straps for chief marshals and marshals. (See 9 October).  |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|--|---|
| OCT.<br>27   |  | Gt. Britain: Mr. Eden and Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay received by Marshal Stalin in Moscow.                           |  |   |
| 29           | Lower Ukraine: Russians smashed from Melitopol across Nogaik Steppe to twenty-six miles of Dnieper river. Inside bend of the river German flight became a rout. Headquarters of German General Staff in south hurriedly moved to Odessa. |   | President Roosevelt declared the Moscow conference was a "tremendous success." Mr. Donald Nelson left Moscow.  | N.A. Mikhailov stated that 49.6% of those who joined the Communist party during the war were Komsomols (1,500,000), and that 5,500,000 had joined the Komsomol. |
| 30           | Lower Ukraine: Genichesk captured, together with more than 150 other places.   |   | Moscow conference: Ended sessions (See 19 Oct.).   |   |
|              |  |   | Secretary of War Stimson said that the whole world was watching the great struggle in the south of Russia and in the bend of the Dnieper River, admiring the Russian soldiers and the skill of the commanders. |   |
| 31           |  | Iran: Creation of the Iranian-Soviet Society for cultural relations, on the initiative of the Iranian government. |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| NOV.         |  |  |   |                         |
| 1            |  | Moscow conference: Texts and documents issued - Joint communique; Joint Four Nation Declaration; Declaration Regarding Italy; Declaration on Austria; and Statement on Atrocities. - Publication generally occurred in papers on 2 November.   |   |                         |
| 2            |  | Moscow conference: Important political personages and newspapers in Europe and America extolled the success of this meeting, and hailed its decisions and declarations as being of the utmost importance for the defeat of the Axis and for the interests of all the freedom-loving peoples. |   |                         |
| 3            |  |  | Senate Foreign Relations Committee amended its postwar resolution to include almost word for word the Moscow declaration text for an international organization to maintain peace and security. |                         |
| 4            | Ukraine: Moscow declared Russian army held all of east bank of Dnieper from its mouth to the confluence with the Sozh, 100 miles above Kiev. |  | Secretary Hull (and Anthony Eden) quitted Moscow after the conference.<br>The U.S. Ambassador announced the establishment of a U.S. Military Mission to Moscow under General John Deane.        |                         |
| 5            |  | Soviet Information Bureau published a detailed summary of the summer campaigns of the Red Army since 5 July which resulted in the recovery of 350,000 sq. km. of important Russian territory.  |   |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|---|---|---|--|
| 1943 |   |   |   |  |
| NOV. |   |   |   |  |
| 6    | Ukraine: Kiev recaptured.<br>Crimea: Soviet troops, supported by the Red Fleet, landed on east coast of the Crimea. |   |   | Stalin: Moscow speech on eve of 26th anniversary of communist revolution, promised that "a real opening of a second front in Europe is not behind the mountains." He said also that "Stalingrad was the twilight of the German army."<br>The Extraordinary State Commission issued a report on the atrocities committed in the Smolensk region by the Germans. |
| 7    | Ukraine: The Red Army pressed on from Kiev, and captured Fastov.  |   |   | Stalin: Declared in an Order that "the struggle for final victory over the German-fascist aggressors will demand from the army and the people still greater strength and new deeds."   |
| 8    |   | Ambassador Gumenyky spoke before Mexican parliament in honor of the 26th anniversary of the October (Bolshevik) Revolution. | Mr. Donald Nelson, at the rally of the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship, said that during his visit to Russia he realized that the Russians would make good customers and good suppliers. He quoted Marshal Stalin's statement: "Any obligation undertaken by this Government will be repaid in full, and not by token payments." |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|--|--|---|
| 1943 |   |  |  |   |
| NOV. |   |  |  |   |
| 9    |   |  | Secretary Ickes, in an address in Madison Square Garden in celebration of the 10th anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations, defended the Soviet Union against the "reactionary" press. |   |
| 10   |   |  | Ambassador Gromyko addressed a meeting in Madison Square Garden in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the resumption of American-Soviet relations.   |   |
| 11   | Ukraine: In prolongation of the successful offensive, Radomyzh, Brusilov, Kornin, and more than 100 other places were recaptured. | Gt. Britain: Mr. Eden in a statement to Parliament, said the results of the Moscow conference exceeded his hopes and announced the setting up of the European Advisory Commission in London. |  |   |
| 13   | Ukraine: By capture of Zhitomir, the Russians nearly split the German forces in the Ukraine.                                      |  |  | Report of the Extraordinary State Commission on German atrocities in the Stalino region and the Donets Basin. |
| 15   |   |  | UNRRA: President Roosevelt asked Congress for appropriations. Mr. Hull stated that the "Free German movement in Russia had no significance once M. Molotov signed the Four-Power Agreement.        |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| NOV.<br>16   | White Russia: Russian army closed in on Korosten, and increased the encirclement of Gomel.              |   | Lend-Lease: The FEA announced sending to Russia \$3,287,000,000 worth of equipment including 6,500 aircraft, 3,000 tanks, 145,000 trucks through the end of September.  | <u>Izvestiya</u> editorial on the 10th anniversary of USSR-U.S. relations stated that nowhere did the interests of the U.S.A. and those of the USSR clash with each other.                      |
| 17           | Ukraine: Korosten captured, and German armies of the Ukraine were separated from those in White Russia. |   |   |   |
| 18           | White Russia: Rechitsa won by Russians.   |   | Moscow conference: Secretary Hull reported to joint session of Congress, and declared the conference would hasten victory and end the old system of alliances.  | <u>Izvestiya</u> article on Soviet policy with respect to small countries of Europe and governments in exile; opposed to cordon sanitaire policy, and apprehensive to some federation projects. |
| 19           | Zhitomir regained by the Germans.   |   |   |   |
| 20           |   | A trade delegation arrived in Moscow from the Mongolian People's Republic.  |   |   |
| 21           |   | F.T. Gusev, ambassador in London, appointed chief representative of the Soviet Union on the European Advisory Commission. | Many large meetings reported organized in American cities by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in recognition of the tenth anniversary of the re-establishment of American-Soviet relations. (See 30 Sept.). |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| NOV.<br>22   |   | Cairo Conference: Meetings held between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Prime Minister Churchill, and President Roosevelt to draw a Pacific Charter.  |                           |  |
| 23           | Ukraine: Russian troops made considerable gains except before Kiev, where the Germans pushed them back.                   |  |                           |  |
| 25           | White Russia: Russian new offensive penetrated German lines between Gomel and Smolensk.                                   |  |                           | M.I. Aliyev was appointed a vice commissar of foreign affairs. |
| 26           | White Russia: Gomel captured.   | Cairo Conference: Conclusion of these meetings. Chiang Kai-Shek returned to China; Churchill and Roosevelt proceed to Teheran to meet with Marshal Stalin.<br>Iran: Marshal Stalin, V. Molotov and K. Voroshilov arrived in Teheran. |                           |  |
| 27           | White Russia: Russian attacks continued with capture of many places and railroad towns, including Yel'sk.                 |  |                           |  |
| 28           | White Russia: 300,000 Germans forced to retreat from Gomel area. Soviet guerrillas annoyed the German troops from behind. | Teheran Conference: First session of the leaders of the three great allied powers: United States (President Roosevelt), Great Britain (Prime Minister Churchill), Soviet Union (Marshal Stalin).                                     |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| NOV.<br>29   |  | <p>Teheran Conference: Presentation of the Stalingrad Sword from Great Britain to the Soviet Union in recognition of the heroic defense of that city.</p> <p>Colombia: Its minister arrived in Moscow; resumption of diplomatic relations.</p>  |                           |                         |
| 30           | Ukraine: Korosten retaken by the Germans. Russians retreated a second time in the area before Kiev, in order to occupy positions more favorable for defense. |   |                           |                         |
| DEC.<br>1    |  | <p>Teheran Conference: Text of declaration signed at conclusion of this conference by Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill. Also Declaration of the three powers concerning Iran. These texts not yet made public (See 6 Dec.).</p> <p>Cairo Conference: Communique issued on this meeting. The three participants pledged punishment of Japan for its aggressions; promised to deprive Japan of its Pacific Islands, and to return to China all territories taken by Japan since 1895 (Formosa, Pescadores Islands, Manchuria).</p> <p>Declaration on the independence of Korea.</p> <p>Meeting between Marshal Stalin and the Shah of Persia.</p> |                           |                         |
| 2            | General German counter-attacks reported all along the front in effort to check the great Russian offensive.  | <p>Stalin's remarks on the use of German labor for reconstruction and rehabilitation were widely reported.</p>  |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| DEC.         |   |   |                           |  |
| 3            | Ukraine and White Russia:<br>Continued important Russian<br>advances in both regions.   |   |                           |  |
| 4            |   | Teheran Conference: Moscow announced that the conference had been held<br>and that questions had been discussed which "related to the war against<br>Germany and also to a range of political questions."<br>Italy: First meeting of the Advisory<br>Council for Italy; presided over by<br>A.Y. Vyshinsky. |                           |  |
| 6            | Ukraine: Russians forced back<br>around Kiev, but threatened<br>the rail junction of<br>Znamenka.   | Teheran Conference: Texts of declarations published in Great Britain<br>and the United States. The conference was hailed as being of the<br>greatest historic importance. "We came here with hope and deter-<br>mination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose."                         |                           | Kharkov: First public trial of<br>German officers for war atro-<br>cities. Four Nazis and a<br>Russian "traitor" were con-<br>demned to be hung. |
| 7            |   | Another Cairo communique announced the<br>meetings held on 4-6 December by<br>Roosevelt and Churchill with President<br>Ismet Inonu concerning Turkey's position<br>toward the war.   |                           |  |
| 8            | Ukraine: Russian troops cut<br>the railroad lines between<br>Znamenka and Nikolayev, and<br>Znamenka and Krivoy Rog.<br>Some Russian withdrawals<br>around Chernyakhov. | Ruters reported the formation of a<br>Yugoslav Committee of National<br>Liberation. Joseph Broz (Tito)<br>made Marshal of the Yugoslav par-<br>tisan army.  |                           |  |
| 9            | Ukraine: Russians captured<br>Znamenka, but fell back to<br>thirty miles behind<br>Korosten.  | A.N. Krasilnikov appointed Soviet<br>ambassador to Iceland.   |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| DEC.<br>10   |  | Canada: Legation in USSR raised to the rank of Embassy.  |                           |   |
| 11           |  | Czechoslovakia: President Benes arrived in Moscow. Kalinin gave a dinner in his honor in the Kremlin.  |                           |   |
| 12           |  | Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of friendship and mutual assistance signed. Room left for Poland to join the alliance to help block the German "Drang nach Osten". (See 14 Dec.)  |                           | A.A. Andreyev was appointed Commissar for Agriculture, replacing I.A. Bonediktov, who became first vice commissar.        |
| 13           | Ukraine: Russians reported to have checked and thrown back the Germans just before Kiev.                                   |  |                           | Publication of a report of the Extraordinary State Commission on the German atrocities in Kharkov and the Kharkov oblast. |
| 14           | Ukraine: Chorkassy won by the Russians, the last large German-held strong point on the middle course of the Dnieper river. | Text of Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty, and protocol to it, published. Yugoslavia: Soviet Military Mission sent from Moscow to investigate guerrilla organizations. Tito-Ribar government was considered by the Foreign Commissariat in Moscow as a positive factor in the struggle for liberation, while Chetniks were stated to cause harm in that struggle. |                           |   |
| 15           |  | Tehoran Conference: Anthony Eden told House of Commons that no secret treaty or agreement had been made at Tehoran meeting.  |                           | Hearings began in the Kharkov trials on war crimes committed by the Germans during their temporary occupation.            |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| DEC.         |  |  |  |   |
| 16           | Ukraine: Red Army reported to have control of 250 miles along the west bank of the Dnieper river.                        |  |  |   |
| 17           | Germans reported the start of an apparent Russian winter offensive in White Russia (See 19 Dec.).                        | Poland (London): Statement of Polish government attitude on the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty published in <u>Dziennik Polski</u> , declaring that Poland had so far not been invited to participate. | President Roosevelt, on his return from Teheran, declared that his meeting with Stalin had fulfilled his highest expectations. | Postponement announced of elections to the Supreme Soviet until December 1944.  |
| 18           |  | Marshal Stalin had a meeting with President Benes of Czechoslovakia. Soviet ambassador Gromyko also became minister to Cuba, and made a trip to Havana to present his credentials.                 |  |   |
| 19           | White Russia: Powerful Russian winter offensive reported in the Nevel region (See 17 Dec.). Fifth day of this offensive. | Soviet Union had requested representation of the 16th constituent republics on the United Nations Commission investigating war crimes. Other members reported not to favor this request.           |  | Hanging of three Germans and a Russian in Kharkov for perpetration of war atrocities. Witnessed by 50,000 persons in the public square. |
| 20           |  |  |  | Publication of the score of the new Soviet hymn, which was first performed on 15 March 1944.  |
| 21           | White Russia: Large Russian gains claimed in drive from Nevel in the direction of Vitebsk.                               |  |  | Disclosure that membership in the Communist party totalled 4,600,000, being an increase of 1,340,000 since 1940.                        |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| DEC.<br>22   |   | Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty ratified in Moscow. Stalin gave a dinner in honor of Benes.                         |                           |   |
| 23           |   | The ambassador from Australia, Mr. D. Maloney, arrived in Moscow. Czechoslovakia: President Benes left Moscow. |                           |   |
| 24           | White Russia: Important city of Gorodok captured by Russians.   |  |                           |   |
| 25           | White Russia: The Soviet offensive, after extensive gains, had cut the highway between Vitebsk and Polotsk, a German supply route. (See 28 Dec.)  |  |                           |   |
| 26           | Ukraine: Russian armies resumed the offensive south of Radomyzh and broke through for significant gains.  | Iran: Formation of a new cabinet.  |                           | Regional and local elections were postponed until October 1944. |
| 27           |   | Molotov received the Australian ambassador on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials.             |                           |   |
| 28           | Ukraine: Russians recovered ground to within eighteen miles of Zhitomir.<br>White Russia: A siege-arc drawn tighter around Vitebsk. The railroad between here and Polotsk was also cut. (See 25 Dec.) |  |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1943 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| DEC.<br>29   | Ukraine: Recapture of Korosten, capture of Chernyakhov and more than 250 towns and villages.   | Australia: Kalinin received the new ambassador, and accepted his credentials. |                           |   |
| 30           |  |   |                           | M.I. Kalinin conferred the Order of Suworov (first class) on Marshal Stalin for his direction of the armies during the war. |
| 31           | Ukraine: Zhitomir retaken, and 150 additional places.<br>White Russia: Escape way for Germans from Vitebsk narrowed to ten miles.<br>The Russian armies ended the year 95 miles from the Rumanian border, and 35 miles from the old Polish frontier. |   |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1944<br>JAN. | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                |
|----------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 1                    | Ukraine: Zhitomir liberated.<br>White Russia: Vitebsk envelopment continued.  | Hungary (Free): Count Karolyi sent a message to Hungarian prisoners of War in Russia, urging them to put themselves at the disposal of the Red Army.   |   | President Kalinin's New Year's speech. |
| 3                    | Ukraine: Widespread gains west of Kiev reported; Berdichev encircled. Olevsk (seven miles from Polish frontier) and Novograd Volynsk liberated.<br>Pskov sector: North of Nevel, drive headed toward Vel'kie Luki-Latvia railroad reported. |  |   |  |
| 4                    | Pskov sector: In the Nevel area 100 places were liberated and the entire railroad to Vel'kie Luki was in Russian hands.<br><br>Ukraine: Belaya Tserkov liberated.   | Poland: Premier Mikolajczyk stated in London that Poland would welcome an invitation to become a party to the Soviet-Czech treaty, although Russian-Polish relations should first be restored.   |   |  |
| 5                    | Ukraine: Berdichev liberated.   | Spain: Soviet press disputed the contention that all Spanish troops had been withdrawn, published a statement by a Spanish prisoner of war.<br>Poland (London): Government held an emergency Cabinet session after having received reports that Red forces had crossed into Poland. Announcement made that the underground forces have been instructed by the London government not to impede the progress of the Russian troops, but to cooperate with them only if Soviet-Polish diplomatic relations are resumed. | Wendell Willkie attacked in Pravda for his article in New York Times, by Zaslavsky. |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1944 |   |   |   |                         |
| JAN. |   |   |   |                         |
| 5    |   | Yugoslavia: Stalin sent a message to Premier Purich (in Cairo) predicting liberation of Yugoslavia this year.   |   |                         |
| 6    |   | Poland (Moscow group): The Union of Polish Patriots called on the German underground to rise against the Germans, announced a five point political program involving boundary adjustments, establishment of parliament and democracy, land reforms, union of all Poles except the "reactionary emigres abroad".   |   |                         |
| 7    | Poland: Russian army captured Rakitno, 10 miles beyond the Polish frontier.<br>Ukraine: Reds approached the Odessa-Warsaw railroad. Last main supply artery of the Germans trapped in the Dnieper bend. | Czechoslovakia: President Beneš returned to London from Moscow.   |   |                         |
| 8    | Ukraine: Kirovograd liberated.  |   |   |                         |
| 10   |   | Poland: Premier Mikolajczyk, broadcasting from London to Poland, indicated that the time was almost at hand for a mass uprising against the Germans. Second Polish Division left Moscow for the front.<br>Poland: Tass broadcast on the Polish border dispute: "Territories of the Western Ukraine have become a part of Soviet Russia and the territories of Western White Russia have become a part of Soviet White Russia." Mos- | Lend-Lease: Full text of President Roosevelt's lend-lease report to Congress published in Pravda. |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|---|---|---|--|
| 1944 |   |   |   |  |
| JAN. |   | (Continued)   |   |  |
| 10   |   | Cow reported willing to revise the 1939 border, but this could be settled by negotiations between the two countries.  |   |  |
| 11   | Poland: Reds forced the Slucz river, captured Sarny.<br>Ukraine: Smela-Khrystinovka-Vinnitsa railroad cut.<br>Kirovograd: Five trapped German divisions reported annihilated. |   | Secret treaties: President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress denied that "secret treaties or financial commitments" were made by him or Mr. Hull at the Moscow, Cairo, or Teheran Conferences. | German labor: Moscow radio, broadcasting to Germany, stated Russia would retain only the minimum of German labor, who would be treated as ordinary paid workers. |
| 12   |   | Poland: Polish Cabinet met twice in London; representatives conferred with the British Foreign Office   |   |  |
| 14   | White Russia: Mozyr and Kalinkovich liberated   | European Advisory Commission (established during Moscow Conference) meeting for the first time in London, with U. S. Ambassador J. G. Winant presiding, and USSR Ambassador F. Gusev among the members.<br>Poland (London): Government in Exile offered to discuss "all outstanding questions" with USSR, provided U.S., Gt. Britain would act as intermediaries and sit in on the discussions. |   |  |
| 15   | Pskov sector: Beginning of Red drive (cf. 17 Jan.).   | Poland (London): Polish Government issued a declaration on the Tass communique of 11 January, offering to begin negotiations (cf. 17 Jan.).   | Under Secretary Stettinius stated in a broadcast that anything other than complete cooperation with Soviet Russia after the war would be "tragic blundering" on the part of the U.S.                      |  |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|---|---|
| JAN.<br>16   |  | Mongolian People's Republic: Premier Marshal Choibasan arrived in Moscow (cf. 22 Jan.).   |   |   |
| 17           | Pskov sector: Red drive launched between Nevel and Lake Ilmen (3d day). Novosokolniki-Leningrad railroad cut.                          | Poland (London): Soviet Government rejected Poland's offer to begin negotiations on the boundary dispute (cf. 15 Jan.), and refused to consider renewing diplomatic relations.<br>Gt. Britain: Pravda published a report from Cairo that "two leading British personalities" had been discussing with Ribbentrop a separate peace with Germany. | Secretary Hull announced that the U. S. offered to aid discussions between Moscow and the Polish Government in London, looking toward a resumption of their diplomatic relations (cf. 27 Jan.). |   |
| 18           |  | Gt. Britain: Foreign Office denied the story of the secret meeting with Ribbentrop (cf. 17 Jan.).   | Lend-Lease: FEA reported November 1944 shipments to the USSR totalled \$338 million worth of goods.   |   |
| 19           | Leningrad front: Germans driven back on both sides of Leningrad. Krasnoye Selo and Ropsha liberated. Soviet troops crossed Lake Ilmen. |   |   |   |
| 20           | Leningrad front: Novgorod, held by Germans since 25 Aug. 1941, and Nashchi, liberated.   | Spain, Gt. Britain: Eden stated that the British Ambassador to Spain had been instructed to protest against the continued presence of Spanish troops on the Russian front.  |   | War and the Working Class stated that the Polish Government in Exile did not wish friendly relations with Moscow. |
| 21           | Leningrad front: Red offensive continued; Mga and Vitino captured, threatening railroad escape lines.                                  | Poland: Winston Churchill conferred with the Polish Government in Exile in connection with the frontier problem.  |   |   |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| JAN.<br>1944 |  |   |   |  |
| 21           |  | Gt. Britain was assured by USSR Government that the Pravda publication of reported British-German peace talks had not been previously made known to the Soviet Union. |   |  |
| 22           |  | Mongolian People's Republic: Marshal Choibasan received by Premier Stalin.  | Secretary Hull announced that the Soviet Government had not yet accepted the American offer of aid in the Russo-Polish border dispute; indicated that Russia was seeking a change in the Polish Government. |  |
| 23           | Leningrad front: German bridgehead across the Volkhov River wiped out near Gruzino.  | Bulgaria urged to get out of the war and set up a democratic government by the All-Slavic Committee in Moscow.  |   |  |
| 24           | Leningrad front: Pushkin and Pavlovsk liberated.                                     |   |   |  |
| 25           |  |   | Maj. Gen. D. H. Connolly completed a 40 day inspection of Soviet battlefronts and supply lines, and stated that the Russian Command showed him everything he asked to see.                                  |  |
| 26           | Leningrad front: Krasnogvardeisk liberated   |   | UNRRA bill passed by the House.   | Extraordinary Commission on German atrocities published evidence showing that the Katyn execution of 11,000 Polish prisoners was performed by the Germans. |
| 27           | Leningrad formally proclaimed free from German pressure; Voloso and Tosno liberated. |   |   |  |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1944<br>JAN. |   |  |   |   |
| 27           |   | Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden told the Commons that Britain would not recognize any wartime territorial changes forced upon any nation.                                    | Secretary Hull announced that the Soviet Government had rejected U.S. offer to mediate Russo-Polish difficulties (cf. 17 Jan.). | Communist Party: Central Committee voted to retain the "Internationale" as the anthem of the Party.   |
| 28           | Volkhov front: Lyuban liberated   |  |   | Supreme Soviet: Tenth (Second war-time) session opened in the Kremlin; 1944 budget totaling 245.6 billion rubles (including 128.3 billion for the war expenditures) discussed.  |
| 29           | Leningrad front: Leningrad-Vitebsk railroad severed by Reds striking west of Novgorod. Novosokolniki liberated. |  |   |   |
| 30           |   | Gt. Britain: Ambassador Clark Kerr returned to Moscow from London.   |   |   |
| 31           |   | Poland reported asking Washington and London to define what territory it could expect to gain in the west if it yielded to the Soviet Curzon Line proposals in the east. |   | Supreme Soviet: N. Shvernik appointed first Vice-President of the Presidium.  |
| FEB.<br>1    | Leningrad front: Kingisepp approached by Reds striking towards Estonian border.                                 |  |   | Atrocities: Pravda described the Katyn Forest funeral of 11,000 Polish officers and men and quoted officers of Polish units denouncing as lies the German charges that the Soviet Union was responsible for the executions. |
| 2            | Leningrad front: Kingisepp captured.  | Vatican: Izvestiya article stated that the Vatican policy was "pro-fascist in character".  |   |   |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| FEB.<br>2    |  |  |                           | Supreme Soviet unanimously approved Molotov's proposals changing the constitutional system whereby the 16 constituent republics would have their own army formations and their own diplomatic corps.   |
| 3            |  | Yugoslavia: Moscow radio revealed that a pact of mutual aid and post-war collaboration had been proposed by the Yugoslav government in October 1943, but was declined by the Soviet government.  |                           |  |
| 4            | Ukraine: Ten German divisions were reported trapped in the Cherkassy-Smela sector. Rovno and Luck evacuation announced by Germans. | Czechoslovakia: President Benes declared his country, by virtue of the treaty binding its fortunes with those of the USSR, now considered its foreign policy settled and its security assured.<br>Ethiopia: Minister to Moscow, Ato Lawrence Tadesse, accredited to President Kalinin. |                           |  |
| 5            | Leningrad front: Germans threatened with encirclement near Narva.  |  |                           | Ukraine: Korneichuk (former Deputy Foreign Commissar of the USSR) appointed first Foreign Commissar of the Ukrainian SSR. (cf. 7 Feb.).<br>Committee on Architecture: Its objective revealed as restoration of war destroyed communities. Teams of architects reported functioning in several liberated cities.<br>Economic reconstruction: Report published by the Council of People's Commissars on work performed following the decree of 21 August 1943. |
| 6            |  | Finland: Tass denied rumors of separate peace negotiations between USSR and Finland.   |                           |  |

| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|---|--|---|
| 1944 |   |   |  |   |
| FEB. |   |   |  |   |
| 7    | Ukraine: Five additional German divisions trapped in the Dnieper Bend by Reds advancing northeast of Krivoy Rog to Apostolovo.<br>Finland: Helsinki heavily bombed by Red air forces. | Bulgaria accused of further hostile acts by Moscow.   |  | Ukraine reported to be the first Soviet Republic to set up its own Commissariat of foreign affairs; expected to negotiate a treaty with "a new Poland," ignoring the London Government in Exile.<br>White Russia: P. K. Ponomarenko appointed chairman, I. S. Bylinski vice chairman, of the Council of the People's Commissars.  |
| 8    | Ukraine: Nikopol liberated by Reds after 4-day fighting; last German bridgeheads on the east bank of the Dnieper reported eradicated.   | Yugoslavia: Soviet military mission headed by Lieut. Gen. Korneyev accredited to Tito's National Army of Liberation.  | Secretary Hull confirmed a Stockholm report that the United States again had told Finland it had to make peace with the USSR and Britain before it was too late. |   |
| 9    | Leningrad front: Germans in the Luga area threatened by encirclement.   | Finland warned by Izvestiya that the air raids on Helsinki were only the beginning of growing Soviet pressure.  |  | War and the Working Class stated that differences in ideology and social structure had not proved an obstacle to close collaboration with other states; ridiculed the notion that there had ever been an "isolationist policy" in Russia, or that constitutional reforms (cf. 2 Feb.) disguised some kind of imperialist designs. |
| 10   | Ukraine: Fighting largely stopped by spring thawing.  | Gt. Britain: Russian cooperation in the relief of British prisoners in Japanese hands revealed by Secretary Eden.<br>Spain denounced in Moscow wireless, which stated that it should share the common fate with Germany.<br>China: Foreign Minister K. C. Wu indicated readiness to deal with the neighboring autonomous Soviet republics, but awaited official notification of their powers from Moscow. |  |   |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1944 |  |  |   |                         |
| FEB. |  |  |   |                         |
| 11   |  | Finland: Secretary Hull's note of 9 February published in the Finnish press, which urged that the Government explore the possibilities.  |   |                         |
| 12   | Ukraine: Shepetovka, near the Polish border, liberated<br>Finland: Kutka heavily bombed by Red Air Force             | Gt. Britain: Polish anti-Soviet newspaper in London suspended.   |   |                         |
| 13   |  |  |   |                         |
| 14   | Leningrad front: East bank of Lake Peipus cleared of Germans; Luga on the Leningrad--Pskov railroad liberated.       | Turkey: Istanbul reported that a minister from the Azerbaïdzhani SSR would be received.  | Russian War relief announced the shipment of \$15,598,600 worth of relief supplies to the USSR in 1943.     |                         |
| 15   | Ukraine: Korsun-Shevchenkovskii captured, as Reds continued liquidating the Germans in the Zvenigorodka-Shpola trap. | Finland: Unofficial contact between Moscow and Helsinki reported; Juho Paasikivi reported in Stockholm for talks.  |   |                         |
| 16   |  | Finland: Unofficial meeting in Stockholm between Dr. Paasikivi and Mme. Kollontai (Soviet Ambassador to Sweden) at which Soviet government's 6-point terms for an armistice were made known to Finland (cf. 28 February, 21 March) |   |                         |
| 17   | Leningrad front: Red drive toward Pskov continued.<br>Ukraine: Korsun pocket liquidated.                             | Gt. Britain: Poland: Churchill's attempt to bring together the USSR government and the London Polish government in exile reported rebuffed.  |   |                         |
| 18   | Ukraine: Cherkassy pocket liquidated after a 14 day battle, with 52,000 Germans killed and 11,000 captured.          |  | Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower decorated by Soviet government for outstanding success in Italy and North Africa. |                         |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| 1944<br>FEB. |  |   |  |  |
| 19           | Leningrad front: Staraya Russa liberated.<br>Ukraine: A new Red drive in Krivoy Rog area reported.                         | Poland: London government in exile reported ordering the underground to cooperate with advancing Red armies, while refusing to recognize Curzon line or dismiss anti-Soviet members of government.  |  | Post war foreign trade: War and the Working Class article claimed favorable long-term credits and opportunity to export were necessary, if the post war trade between the USSR and the Allies was to be profitable to all. |
| 21           | Leningrad front: Russian armies reported closing in on Dno, converging on the junction of highways between Luga and Pskov. |   |  |  |
| 22           | Ukraine: Krivoy Rog liberated after four months of desperate fighting.   | Sweden: Bombs dropped in Stockholm from unidentified planes, later found to be Russian.<br>Gt. Britain: Prime Minister Churchill in his first progress report of the year to the House of Commons stated that there had been no "cooling-off" in the British-Soviet-U.S. relations, and that the commitments of the Moscow and Teheran conferences still held; also indicated his support of Moscow in its demand for the Curzon line and for a "friendly" Polish Government. |  | Marshal Stalin's order of the day on the 26th anniversary of the Red Army: "The main forces of Germany are still operating on one front against the Soviet Union."   |
| 23           | Winter campaign results summarized by Marshal Stalin: 77,000 sq. miles, 13,000 populated places liberated.                 |   | President Roosevelt's Red Army Day message to Stalin praised Red Army's achievements and declared cooperation agreed upon at Moscow and Teheran would assure final victory.<br><br>Gold declaration: Simultaneous declaration by the governments of USSR, US and Gt. Britain that they will not buy outside their own territories any gold that may have been looted and sold by Axis nations. |  |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|---|---|
| FEB.         |  |   |   |   |
| 24           | Leningrad front: Dno liberated.<br>White Russia: Front northwest of Gomel reported active; Rogachev liberated. | Gt. Britain: Eden reassured the House of Commons against any inferences to be drawn from Churchill's speech that Britain had given Russia a free hand in Poland, and reaffirmed Britain's adherence to a policy of maintaining the rights of small nations. |   |   |
| 26           |  | Finland: London report stated that the USSR had invited Finland to send a peace mission to Moscow, but made the condition that no help must be given Germany while negotiations were in progress. Tentative Russian terms had been drawn.                   |   |   |
| 27           | Leningrad front: Porkhov, on approaches to Pskov, liberated.   | Germany: Slave labor report made by Taylor Henry (AP bureau chief in Vichy), that of 12,000,000 foreign workers 2,500,000 were said to be Russian.  | Lend-Lease shipments to USSR, October 1941-1 January, 1944, totalled 8.4 million tons, valued at over 4 billion dollars, according to FEA administrator Leo T. Crowley (cf. 29 Feb.).   |   |
| 28           |  | Finland: Unofficial meetings in Stockholm between Paasikivi and Ambassador Kollonta (cf. 16 February).  |   | Moscow: Building of a 4th subway line disclosed.  |
| 29           | Leningrad front: Reds approached Ostrov near the Latvian border.   | Finland: Six point Russian peace offer, including the pledge to respect the 1940 border, being considered by Finns.   | Lend-lease report of Leo T. Crowley (27 Feb.) published in Soviet press and radio. Premier Stalin's message to President Roosevelt (cf. 23 Feb.) predicted early victory "on the basis of the agreement reached at Moscow and Teheran." | Report of the Extraordinary State Commission concerning German atrocities committed in the Kiev region. |

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| DATE<br>1944<br>MAR. | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1                    | Pskov area: Nevaditsy taken by Reds.<br>Gulf of Finland area: The Narva river crossed.   | Finland: USSR Commissariat for Foreign Affairs issued a communique on Soviet-Finnish relations, confirming that tentative terms had been given Finland.<br>Poland: Areas west of the Curzon line claimed by the President of the Ukrainian Council of People's Commissars. |  |  |
| 2                    | Pskov area: Pskov-Polotsk railroad cut, by Red offensive heading towards Vittebsk.   | Finland: Finnish radio broadcast the Soviet terms to the Finnish people.<br>Bulgaria: Press reports of Bulgarian willingness to withdraw from the Axis.  |  |  |
| 3                    |  | Turkey: Stoppage of shipments of military supplies to Turkey by the United Nations was unofficially attributed to pressure from the USSR.  | Italian fleet to be distributed among the U.S., U.S.S.R., and Gt. Britain, according to a statement made by President Roosevelt. |  |
| 4                    | Ukraine: South of Krivoi Rog, the Ingulets River crossed on a 15 mile front; Zelenaya, Zagradovka, Nikolozelsk captured. Izyaslav, Shumsk, Yampol, and Ostropol also captured.<br>Baltic area: Pskov and Narva under heavy Red attack. |  | Undersecretary Stettinius declared that the U.S. hoped that Finland would speedily conclude a peace with the USSR.               | Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR approved the proposal to establish separate Foreign Affairs and Defense Commissariats, (cf. 2 Feb.). |
| 5                    | Ukraine: Red offensive, aimed at Tarnopol, approached the Odessa-Ivov railroad   |  |  | Marshal G.K. Zhukov replaced Gen. N.F. Vatutin as commanding officer of the 1st Ukrainian Army.                                  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1944 |  |  |                           |                         |
| MAR. |  |  |                           |                         |
| 5    |  | Finland: Tass denied that the Soviet armistice terms offered to Finland included secret paragraphs on special conditions for the internment of the two Austrian armies.  |                           |                         |
|      |  | Uruguay: Soviet Minister Sergey Orlov arrived in Montevideo.   |                           |                         |
| 6    |  | Civil Aviation Conference (cf. 1 Nov.): Preliminary plans revealed in Washington.  |                           |                         |
| 7    |  | Yugoslavia: Arrival of USSR military mission announced.<br>Ethiopia: The Ethiopian ambassador presented the city of Stalingrad with a shield sent by Emperor Haile Selassie.<br>Finland warned by Pravda that if it mistook the generosity of the peace proposals for weakness, it would be bitterly disappointed. |                           |                         |
| 8    |  | Poland: Premier Stalin refused the Polish counter-proposals for a settlement of the boundary dispute.<br>Finland was reported having asked for peace terms.  |                           |                         |
| 9    | Ukraine: Starokonstantinov taken by Reds. Soviet forces launched another drive in the Dnieper bend, threatening Nikolayev and Kherson. |  |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS                                       | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|--|---|---|
| MAR. |  |  |   |   |
| 10   | Ukraine: Uman and Khrysti-<br>novka taken by Reds.   | Yugoslav Ambassador to the<br>USSR, Simich, and Military<br>Attache, Lozich, notified<br>Marshal Tito that they<br>were breaking relations with<br>the government in exile headed<br>by Purich and were placing<br>themselves at the disposal<br>of the Fighting Yugoslavs.<br>Ethiopia: Victor Semenovitch Kozlov<br>appointed USSR Minister. |   |   |
| 11   | Ukraine: Street fighting<br>in Tarnopol reported (by<br>Marshal Zhukov's troops).<br>New drive (under Marshal<br>Konev) captured Uman.<br>South drive progressing<br>toward Nikolayev and Kherson. |  |   | The Extraordinary Commission issued<br>a statement on the directives and<br>orders of the German government<br>and High Command on the exter-<br>mination of Soviet prisoners of<br>war and civilians.<br>Lavrentyev appointed Foreign Comm-<br>issar of the RSFSR. |
| 12   | Ukraine: Lower Dnieper<br>crossed by the red drive<br>in the south.  |  |   |   |
| 13   | Ukraine: Kherson taken by<br>Malinovsky's 3rd Ukraine<br>Army.   | Italy: USSR recognized Badoglio's<br>government in Naples, and agreed<br>to exchange representatives en-<br>joying the usual diplomatic<br>status.   |   |   |
| 14   | Ukraine: Russians declared<br>10,000 Germans killed and<br>4,000 captured in a trap<br>above Nikolayev.  | UNRRA: First meeting of the Euro-<br>pean Committee, in London.<br>Yugoslavia: Marshal Tito's Staff<br>disclosed documents providing<br>for an agreement between the<br>Chetnik forces and the Bulgarian troops for joint action against Tito.   | Secretary Hull again urged<br>Finland to get out of the<br>war. |   |

| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS            | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1944<br>MAR.<br>14 |                                  | Finland: Counter proposals for peace reported rejected by Moscow as unacceptable in their present form.   |   |   |
| 15                 |                                  | Italy: Tass communique stated that the Soviet government had notified Marshal Badoglio of its willingness to enter into direct relations and exchange representatives with Italy (see 13 March).  |   | Agriculture: A Decree ordered an increase of 7,550,000 hectares to be cultivated in 1944.<br>Georgian SSR: 7th session of the Supreme Soviet opened in Tiflis, to approve budget, form Defense and Foreign Commissariats (cf. 2 Feb.) to elect members, and assessors of the Supreme Court.<br>All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions: 12th plenum adjourned; V. Kuznetsov elected chairman, replacing N. Shvernik (cf. 2 Feb.). |
| 16                 |                                  | Yugoslavia: According to Reuters, the Yugoslav National Committee of Liberation had notified the governments of the U.S., USSR, and Gt. Britain that it had petitioned the appropriate banks abroad to block deposits and funds in the name of the National Bank of Yugoslavia in the allied and neutral countries. | President Roosevelt issued a statement expressing hope that Finland would withdraw from its "hateful partnership" with Germany.   | Armenian SSR: 8th session of the Supreme Soviet opened in Yerevan (cf. 2 Feb.).   |
| 17                 | Poland: Dubno taken by Red Army. | Finland rejected Russian terms, according to the Moscow radio (cf. 21 March).   | Secretary Hull confirmed that Russia had recognized the Badoglio government in Italy without consulting the U.S. The Soviet government had been asked for an explanation. |   |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MAR.<br>1944 |   |  |                           |                         |
| 18           | Ukraine: Yampol on the Dniester river reached by Reds. Pomoshnaya and Novoukrainka, north of the encircled Nikolayev, and Zhmerinka also taken. | Finland: Deadline for acceptance of Russian armistice terms.   |                           |                         |
| 19           | Bessarabia: The Dniester crossed by Reds on a 31 mile front, who captured several towns.<br>Ukraine: Ksemenets taken.                           |  |                           |                         |
| 20           | Ukraine: Vinnitsa and Mogilev-Podolski captured by the Red Army.  | Rumania: Peace proposals by Soviet government to Prince Stirbey denied by Tass.<br>Spain denounced by War and the Working Class which estimated that 50,000 Spanish soldiers had been sent against Russia.   |                           |                         |
| 21           | Bessarabia: Last north-south railroad cut by Reds approaching Rumanian border.  | Finland rejected the Russian 6-point armistice terms, (see 16 February and 22 March).  |                           |                         |
| 22           | Ukraine: Pervomaisk, Bogoyavlensk liberated.  | Finland declined to accept Soviet armistice terms, assuming responsibility for the consequences, according to the USSR foreign office communique.<br>Rumania: Tass denied Swiss allegations that the Rumanian Ambassador in Ankara had been handed USSR armistice terms approved by England and America. |                           |                         |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| MAR.<br>1944 |  |   |  |                         |
| 23           | Ukraine: A new Russian offensive by the armies of the 1st Ukrainian front in the Tarnopol-Proskurov direction advanced 25 to 37 miles. Poland: Germans conceded the loss of Kovel.                               | England and America: Italy: Secretary Eden reassured the Commons that the U.S. and Gt. Britain would not follow Russia's lead in recognizing the Badoglio government.<br>Canada: Zarubin appointed Soviet ambassador. |  |                         |
| 24           | Ukraine: Following a four day offensive, the Russians reached Rumanian Bukovina province. Red drive at the Sereth river had severed most of the escape routes of German forces in the Tarnopol-Proskurov region. |   | Secretary Hull reviewed foreign policy for first-term Republican Representatives; commented on the Soviet recognition of Badoglio, discussed the U.S. attitude toward the Baltic States, and stated that Russo-Polish border dispute should be left for post-war settlement. |                         |
| 25           | Ukraine: Proskurov liberated; Zaskany, 9 miles from the Prut river, captured.  |   | Congress approved lend-lease extension to July 1945.   |                         |
| 26           | Ukraine: Red Armies occupied Beltsy and Kamenets Podolsk, and reached the Rumanian frontier on the Prut river on a fifty mile front.   | Iran: New government headed by Saad formed.   |  |                         |
| 28           | Ukraine: Nikolayev liberated by Reds (after 2 1/2 years of German occupation).   | Poland: Polish government in London reported to have ordered underground leaders to act with the Red Army.  |  |                         |

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| DATE       | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1944       |  |   |                           |   |
| MAR.<br>28 |  | Greece: King of the Hellenes congratulated by President Kalinin on the occasion of Greek Independence Day.  |                           |   |
| 29         | Rumania: The Prut river crossed by Reds near Cernauti.                       | Argentina: Minister of the Interior L.C. Perlinger predicted at press conference that all belligerents would combine to fight Russia, and that the war was fought not for freedom but for world domination.<br>Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland given "last warning" in an Izvestiya editorial to break with Hitler if they did not want their lands made bloody battlegrounds.<br><br>Switzerland: Motion for debate on immediate renewal of diplomatic relations with the USSR withdrawn by the Socialist Democratic Party. |                           |   |
| 30         | Rumania: Cernauti occupied by Reds; Lvov-Bucharest railroad cut at Kolomyia. | Japan: Soviet-Japanese agreement on the liquidation of Japanese concessions on Sakhalin and extension of the Fisheries convention signed in Moscow.<br>Italy: Anglo American political decisions affecting Italy criticized in Izvestiya. Charges were made that the Soviet government's views were not sought, and its complaints were unheeded.   |                           | White Russian SSR: K. Koselev appointed Commissar of Foreign Affairs. |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1944<br>APR. |   |   |  |                         |
| 1            | Ukraine: Khot'in liberated, further trapping Germans in the Kamenets Podolsk pocket.                        | Finland reported obtaining a moderation of Russia's terms after a two-day discussion in Moscow.   |  |                         |
| 2            | Rumania invaded by Red troops from Bessarabia. Two large bridgeheads on the Prut river established by Reds. | Rumania: Molotov's statement in connection with the invasion of Rumania, which was "dictated by...military necessities" declared that Moscow had no desire to acquire new territory or change the social structure of any nation.<br>Finland: Diet meeting in Helsinki to decide on the modified peace terms.                     |  |                         |
| 3            | Air: First Allied tactical support of the Reds when U.S. 15th Air Force bombed Budapest.                    | China: Tass reported that according to a statement by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Government, Chinese troops and planes had crossed the border from Sinkiang province some months ago, and quoted Mongolian authorities insisting that the USSR would have to aid Mongolia under the treaty, if such violation occurred. | Secretary Hull accepted V. Molotov's statement on Rumania (see 3 April). |                         |
| 5            | Ukraine: German troops in Odessa trapped with the cutting of the Odessa-Tiraspol railroad at Razdelnaya.    | Poland: Polish government in London appealed to Washington and London for aid in avoiding incidents between the Polish underground and Russian troops.  |  |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1944 |  |  |  |                         |
| APR. |  |  |  |                         |
| 9    |  |  | Secretary Hull, in a radio talk, repeated the offer to mediate between Poland and Russia.  |                         |
| 10   | Ukraine: Odessa liberated.<br>Crimea: Strong Red offensive reported.<br>Rumania: The base of the Carpathians reached by Reds after crossing the Suceava river. |  |  |                         |
| 11   | Crimea: Kerch and Dzhankot captured.   |  | Soviet decorations to 52 representatives of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Merchant Marine awarded in Washington ceremony attended by Secretary Hull and Ambassador Gromyko. |                         |
| 12   |  | Italy: Communique on the exchange of representatives with the USSR.<br>Yugoslavia: Tito's military mission, headed by Gen. Terzich, arrived in Moscow. | Undersecretary Stettinius, in London, conferred with Soviet Ambassador F.T. Gusev, and established contact with diplomatic representatives of six exiled governments.  |                         |
| 13   | Crimea: Simferopol, Yevpatoriya, Feodosiya liberated.<br>Ukraine: Ovidiopol (below Odessa) liberated.  | New Zealand: Notes exchanged on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR.   |  |                         |
| 14   | Crimea: Sevastopol, being evacuated by Germans, under aerial and naval bombardment.  |  |  |                         |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| 1944<br>APR. |  |   |  |  |
| 15           | Poland: Tarnopol (rail-<br>road center) liberated<br>after a 3-week siege,<br>during which 16,000<br>Germans were killed,<br>2,400 captured. |   |  | Food: Commercial stores selling<br>unrationed food, at higher prices,<br>opened in Moscow. |
| 16           | Crimea: Yalta liberated by<br>the Red Army.<br>Bessarabia: New crossings<br>of the Dniester around<br>Kishinev reported.                     | Italy: Vyshinsky disclosed at a press<br>conference that the Soviet gov-<br>ernment, in an exchange of views<br>with Gt. Britain and the U.S. had<br>suggested the formation of a new gov-<br>ernment representing all democratic<br>elements.<br>Rumania: London report that the U.S.,<br>Gt. Britain and USSR had drawn up<br>the terms under which Rumania might<br>withdraw from the war. |  |  |
| 17           | Crimea: Fighting in the<br>suburbs of Sevastopol.  |   |  |  |
| 18           | Crimea: Balaklava liberated<br>Poland: Heavy German counter<br>attack along the Dniester<br>east of Stanislaw.                               |   |  |  |
| 19           |  |   | The House of Representatives<br>voted to extend lend-lease<br>legislation to 30 June 1945. |  |
| 21           |  | Thirty four Allied nations, including the USSR agreed on a plan to create<br>an \$8,000,000,000 gold based stabilization fund.  |  |  |

| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|---|--|---|
| 1944 |   |   |  |   |
| Apr. |   |   |  |   |
| 22   |   | Finland: Vyshinsky, at a press conference, made a statement on Soviet-Finnish relations (reporting the breakdown of peace negotiations, and disclosing the seven-point proposals of the Soviet government).                 |  |   |
| 23   |   | Izvestiya published the joint declaration of experts of Allied and Associated nations agreeing on a plan to establish a Currency Stabilization Fund to be administered by a World Bank (announced in the U.S. on 21 April). |  |   |
| 24   |   |   |  | Izvestiya explained the absence of Russia from the I.L.O. conference, and stated that if the I.L.O. ceased to be an appendage of the moribund League of Nations and become an organ of the United Nations, Russia would be prepared to participate. |
| 25   |   |   | Secretary Perkins, in New York, rebuked Izvestiya for attacking the I.L.O. |   |
| 26   | Rumania: Red offensive along a broad front on the lower Dniester reported by Germans. |   |  |   |
| 27   | Crimea: German evacuation of Sevastopol proceeding under Russian bombardment.         |   |  |   |
| 28   |   | Poland: Father Orlemanski and Prof. Lange received by Marshal Stalin.   |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| APR.<br>29   | Crimea: Sevastopol evacuation continued.                        | Communique on the talks on current and post war problems between Undersecretary Stettinius and British officials in London. Russia and China were kept informed of the progress of the conferences.   |                           |   |
| 30           |   | Czechoslovakia: Agreement with the USSR with respect to liberated area of Czechoslovakia announced at a press conference by A. Vyshinsky.   |                           | The Extraordinary State Commission reported on German atrocities committed in the Polesye region.   |
| May<br>1     |   |   |                           | Order of the Day by Marshal Stalin, stating that the Red Army would "pursue the wounded German beast and finish it off in its own lair", paid high tribute to the Red Army, and acknowledged the contribution made by the U.S. and Gt. Britain. |
| 2            |   | Czechoslovakia: Dr. Jan Masaryk (Foreign Minister) stated that Czechs will look to the USSR for economic leadership and support; urged a European federation of nations.<br>Gt. Britain announced as approving Soviet-Czech agreement for the administration of liberated territory (cf. 30 April). |                           |   |
| 3            | Poland: Lvov bombed by the Red Air Force second night in a row. | Yugoslavia: Military Mission from Marshal Tito, headed by Gen. Velebit, arrived in London.  |                           |   |

| DATE        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-------------|--|---|--|---|
| 1944<br>MAY |  |   |  |   |
| 4           | Crimea: Sevastopol under heavy air attacks by Reds.  | Gt. Britain: Anthony Eden told the prime ministers of British Dominions that armistice terms for Germany, agreed upon by London, Moscow and Washington, had already been drawn.<br>Uruguay: Ambassador Dr. Emilio Frugon arrived in Moscow.   |  | Third War Loan, for 25 billion rubles, announced; to be redeemed in 20 years.   |
| 5           | Crimea: Soviet press announced that 110 enemy craft had been sunk or damaged during 22 days since the beginning of the evacuation of Sevastopol. | Poland: In Moscow, Rev. S. Orlemanski made a radio address to the Polish people.  |  | The Extraordinary State Commission reported on German atrocities committed in the Novgorod region.  |
| 6           |  | Poland: Rev. S. Orlemanski, leaving Moscow, issued an official statement in which Stalin was described as friendly toward the Catholic Church and democratic independent Poland.  | Ambassador Harriman arrived in U.S. on a short visit for an exchange of current information. | Third War Loan (cf. May 4) over-subscribed by 35%.<br>Peace Plans: War and the Working Class, stated that the time had come to define the Allies' war aims and peace plans in terms more precise than those of the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow declaration. |
| 7           | Crimea: Reds opened the final drive to capture Sevastopol, and broke through the entire length of the main defenses.                             | France: Gen. de Gaulle stated French aspirations in the West, to be a center of direct and practical cooperation; in the East, "to be permanent allies...that is to say, first in relation to dear and powerful Russia."<br>Spain: Pravda hailed the Allies' agreement with Spain as a political as well as economic defeat for Hitler. |  | War Crimes: The extermination of 102,000 civilians and prisoners of war in the Rovno region charged by the Soviet Extraordinary Commission.   |

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| DATE             | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------------------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1944<br>MAY<br>8 |  | Czechoslovakia: Agreement with USSR, placing Czechoslovak territory under the supreme authority of the Soviet (Allied) military commander as it was liberated by Russian armies, with a Czechoslovak administration to take over when the area was no longer a fighting zone, signed in London. |                           |                         |
| 9                | Crimea: Sevastopol captured by storm; the entire peninsula liberated.  | Costa Rica: Agreement establishing diplomatic relations with the USSR signed in Mexico City by C.A. Oumansky and C. Ernesto Munoz.  |                           |                         |
| 10               | Bessarabia: German counter attack northwest of Tiraspol trying to push the Reds back of the Dniester.  | Gt. Britain: Mr. Churchill announced British shipments to Russia from 1 October 1941 to 31 March, 1944; British Admiralty disclosed the delivery of 1,250,000 tons of war equipment by the Arctic route in the last six months.   |                           |                         |
| 12               | Crimea: Germans, trapped on the Chersonese peninsula, wiped out, German losses during five-week Crimean campaign: 111,587 killed or captured.<br>Bessarabia: A fierce battle reported raging on the west bank of the lower Dniester river. | Vatican: Rev. S. Orlemanski, in a press conference in Chicago, quoted Stalin's statements to the effect that cooperation between the USSR and Pope Pius XII was possible "in the matter of struggle against coercion and persecution of the Catholic Church."                                   |                           |                         |

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| DATE              | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1944<br>MAY<br>13 |                       | <p>Joint declaration by the USSR, Gt. Britain and U.S. to the satellites of Germany (Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Finland).</p> <p>France: Soviet government announced that war prisoners of French nationality would be sent to North Africa to join the Army of the French Committee of National Liberation.</p> |                           |   |
| 15                |                       | <p>Poland: Gen. Zeligowski's appeal to Poles, delivered to the London and Lublin governments, published in Pravda.</p> <p>Poland: Premier Mikolajczyk declared in an interview he did not trust Moscow's promise not to go beyond Curzon line, and stated that the underground supported London government.</p>       |                           | <p>Religion: Metropolitan Sergey Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, died in Moscow at the age of 78.</p> |
| 16                |                       | <p>Norway: Agreement with the governments of the U.S. Gt. Britain, and the USSR, signed in London, on the creation of civilian administration and jurisdiction in Norway after its liberation by Allied troops.</p>   |                           |   |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1944 |  |  |  |                         |
| MAY  |  |  |  |                         |
| 17   | White Russia: Minsk bombed by Red fliers in a sixth consecutive night attack on German communications. | Poland: Polish National Council in London unanimously asked Pres. Racziewicz to strip anti-Soviet Gen. Sosnkowski of all political power. Professor Oscar Lange interviewed Premier Stalin in Moscow (cf. 21 May, 8 June).<br><br>British Empire: The Prime Ministers of five dominions, in a joint statement issued in London, endorsed the Moscow agreement. | President Roosevelt signed the law on the extension of lend-lease.   |                         |
| 18   |  |  |  |                         |
| 19   |  | Yugoslavia: Purich Government resigned in Cairo.<br>Yugoslavia: Stalin received members of the military mission from Marshal Tito headed by Gen. Terzich.<br>Bulgaria denounced in a War and The Working Class article charging the Government with "creating insupportable conditions for the stay of Soviet representatives."                                |  |                         |
| 20   |  |  | The communist party was dissolved and replaced by Communist Political Association. Earl Browder was chairman of this organization. |                         |

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| DATE      | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| MAY<br>21 |                       | Poland: Oscar Lange interviewed by Tass in Moscow on his visit of the USSR armed forces and meeting with Marshal Stalin. He stated that he received personal assurances from Stalin that "Poland is going to play a very important role in Europe." | Vice President Wallace left the USSR for China.  | Moscow: Third anti-Fascist meeting of the Soviet youth.<br>Religion: Alexey, Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod, revealed as acting Patriarch (cf. 15 May), appointed by the Holy Synod in accordance with the last will of Patriarch Sergey. |
| 22        |                       | Poland: In Moscow, Stalin received the plenipotentiaries of the National Council of Poland headed by M. Morawski.   |  |   |
| 23        |                       |   |  |   |
| 24        |                       | Italy: Representative of Italian Government to the USSR Government, P. Quaroni, arrived in Moscow.<br>Poland (Moscow): The National Council of Poland sent representatives to Moscow from German-occupied Polish territory.                         |  |   |
| 25        |                       | Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden denied that Britain had agreed at Moscow, Teheran, or anywhere else, to give Russia an exclusive sphere of influence in eastern Europe, or had made any secret agreements with anybody.                                 | Post War Aviation: Separate conversation with Russia being undertaken in Washington to lay the groundwork for a general United Nations Conference on Civil Aviation (cf. 14 August, 1 November). |   |

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| DATE   | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1944   |                       |  |                           |                         |
| MAY    |                       |  |                           |                         |
| 25     |                       |  |                           |                         |
| Contd. |                       | Prisoners of War in Japan: The Soviet Government agreed, at the request of the British and American Governments, to approach the Japanese Government with reference to the treatment of POW's, and about the possibilities of shipping supplies to them.   |                           |                         |
| 26     |                       | Great Britain: Eden and V. M. Molotov exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-British Treaty of Alliance.   |                           |                         |
| 27     |                       | Norway: According to a member of the Norwegian Government in Exile in London, Norway would follow a policy of friendship and collaboration with Russia after the war, to resist efforts of other powers to make her a buffer against the USSR.   |                           |                         |
| 30     |                       | International post war security organization: Pres. Roosevelt revealed that tentative proposals by the U.S. Government were to be discussed with the British, Chinese, and Soviet Governments in Washington. Secretary Hull had issued the invitations to the three governments, and stated that the talks were in implementation of a resolution offered by Molotov and adopted during the Moscow Conference (cf. 17 July). |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1944 |  |  |  |                         |
| JUNE |  |  |  |                         |
| 1    |  | Spain: Franco Government attacked by <u>Red Star</u> and <u>Izvestiya</u> .                                      | Eric Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., arrived in Moscow.  |                         |
| 2    | American Flying Fortresses landed for the first time at Russian air bases, initiating a shuttle bombing program. |  | Vice President Henry A. Wallace told a Russian audience in Siberia that full collaboration among the U.S., USSR and their allies was necessary to insure world peace.<br>A.F. of L.: President William Green said in a statement on Russia at a union convention in Boston: "While we acknowledge our indebtedness to Soviet Russia, we do not consider it right or a just contribution to world peace that all Europe be Sovietized when the war ends." |                         |
| 3    |  | India: First All Indian Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union in Bombay; presided over by Mrs. Lakshmi Pandit. | Eric Johnston, addressing 100 Soviet trade leaders, stated that bridges of practical cooperation can be thrown across the gulf separating the economies of USSR and U.S.   |                         |
| 5    |  | Bulgaria: Regency Council discussed a five-point ultimatum from Hitler brought back by Philov.                   |  |                         |

| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|--|--|---|
| 1944 |  |  |  |   |
| JUNE |  |  |  |   |
| 6    | AAF bombers based in Russia bombed Galati.                                     | Gt. Britain: Mr. Churchill congratulated by Premier Stalin on the Allied liberation of Rome.<br>Prisoners of War in Japan: State Department announced that the Soviet Government agreed to cooperate with the relief proposals (cf. 25 May) and would provide a port near Vladivostok for relief supplies. |  |   |
| 7    |  |  | Naval Affairs Committee, Senate: Transfer to Russia of a light cruiser affirmed by Senator David A. Walsh.<br>President Roosevelt conferred in Washington with Prime Minister Mikolajczyk of Poland. |   |
| 8    |  | Poland: Professor Oscar Lange, in Chicago, described his visit in the USSR and stated that Stalin envisioned a large, strong, sovereign Poland after the war (cf. 17 May).   |  |   |
| 10   | Karelia: Armies of the Leningrad front opened an offensive; occupied Terijoki. |  |  |   |
| 11   |  |  |  | People's Commissariat of Commerce published statistics on the deliveries from the U.S., Gt. Britain, and Canada of armaments, defense materials, industrial equipment and food. |
| 12   |  |  |  |   |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 1944<br>JUNE<br>13 |   |  | Vice President Wallace stated in Novosibirsk: "Our two great peoples must work together in peace as well as in war for the reconstruction of the devastated areas."    | Pravda published Premier Stalin's statement praising the Allied successes in Normandy.                    |
| 14                 |   | Poland: Representatives in the USSR of the Krajowa Rada Narodowa issued a statement of gratitude to the USSR for the aid in organizing Free Polish armed forces on USSR territory. |  | The Extraordinary State Commission made a report on the German atrocities committed in the Odessa region. |
| 16                 |   | Yugoslavia: Agreement signed between the Subasich Government and Marshal Tito.   | State Department declared Finnish Minister Procope persona non grata, and directed that he and three other members of the Finnish Mission leave the country.           |   |
| 17                 |   |  |  |   |
| 18                 | Karelia: Mannerheim line penetrated by Red Armies; Koivisto captured. | Czechoslovakia: Agreement announced with the Soviet Government on printing Czechoslovak currency in Russia for the use by civilian authorities and the Red Army.                   |  | Third anti-fascistic meeting of scientists opened in Moscow.  |
| 19                 |   |  | Eric Johnston announced that the USSR wished to purchase "many billions of dollars" worth of goods from the U.S., according to the Foreign Trade Commissar A. Mikoyan. |   |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|
| JUNE         |  |  |   |   |
| 20           | Karelia: Viipuri (Vyborg) captured by Reds.  |  | Vice President Wallace arrived in Chungking, where he predicted that the common boundary between Russia and China would, in the future, be like the U.S.-Canada border. |   |
| 22           | Summer offensive of the Red Army begun (cf. 7, 10 Nov.).<br>Two Red offensives begun in the Murmansk area. |  |   | Sovinformburo published a summary of military and political achievements during three years of war. |
| 23           |  | Poland: Resolution of the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR in which the Krajowa Rada is considered to possess the elements "for the creation of a Provisional Polish National Government." |   |   |
| 24           | Karelia: Medvezhegorsk liberated by Reds.  |  |   | Russian SFSR: Elections to the Supreme Soviet postponed until June, 1945.                           |
| 25           |  | Mexico: Mexican-Soviet Institute for Cultural Relations opened in Mexico City.   |   |   |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1944<br>JUNE |   |  |  |                         |
| 26           | White Russia: Vitebsk and Zhlobin liberated.<br>Karelia: Olonets liberated. | China: Congratulatory telegram from Chiang Kai-Shek to Marshal Stalin, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of USSR entry into war, published in Soviet press. | Eric Johnston received by Stalin in the presence of Molotov and U.S. Ambassador Harriman.<br>Vice President Wallace's letter of gratitude to Stalin published in the Soviet press. |                         |
| 27           | White Russia: Orsha liberated   | Finnish Government announced that it had decided to stay in the war and had secured German promises of military and economic help.                               |  |                         |
| 28           | White Russia: Mogilev and Osipovichi liberated.                             |  |  |                         |
| 29           | White Russia: Bobruisk liberated.<br>Karelia: Petrozavodsk liberated.       |  |  |                         |
| 30           |   | Czechoslovakia: Agreement with the USSR appointing F. Nemec (Minister of Reconstruction and Commerce) as government delegate to the liberated territory.         | In a note made public by the State Department, diplomatic relations were severed between the United States and Finland.  |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS                        | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1944 |  |   |                           |                         |
| JULY |  |   |                           |                         |
| 1    | White Russia: Borisov liberated.             | United Nations Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods opened.<br>Poland: Pravda published the resolution of the Cabinet of the Union of Polish Patriots (cf. 23 June).  |                           |                         |
| 2    | White Russia: Vileika liberated.             | Bretton Woods: International stabilization fund of \$3,800,000,000 planned; to include \$1,200,000,000 subscribed by the Soviet Union (cf. 6 June).<br>Neoprene synthetic rubber process made available to the USSR by the Dupont Company, at the request of the U.S. Government. |                           |                         |
| 3    | White Russia: Minsk liberated                | Turkey: Soviet Ambassador S.A. Vinogradov protested the use of Turkish territorial waters by the Germans in attacking Black Sea shipping.   |                           |                         |
| 4    | White Russia: Polotsk liberated.             |   |                           |                         |
| 5    | White Russia (Poland): Molodeczno liberated. | Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden reminded a Polish audience that the present Polish government was committed to continuation of the policy of the late Gen. Sikorski, who had concluded a treaty with the USSR in 1941.  |                           |                         |
| 6    | Poland: Kowel liberated.                     | Bretton Woods: Several alternate solutions proposed as Soviet delegates insisted that Russia could not afford to contribute \$1,200,000,000 in gold (cf. 2 July).   |                           |                         |
| 7    |  | Yugoslavia: Subasich Government formed. Eric Johnston left USSR (cf. 1 June)  |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|--|---|---|
| 1944 |   |  |   |   |
| July |   |  |   |   |
| 8    | White Russia (Poland) Baranovichi liberated.<br>Poland: Vilna reached by the Red Army, and street fighting began. |  |   | Family aid: Decree on family aid (providing awards for motherhood, etc.), new divorce and marriage laws, promulgated by the Supreme Soviet. |
| 9    | Poland: Latvian border reached by Reds in a drive aimed at Riga. Lida (92 miles from East Prussia) taken.         |  | Vice President Wallace stated in Canada that he favored the convocation of an Inter Allied Agricultural Conference. He arrived in Washington on the 10th. |   |
| 11   | Poland: 4th day of street fighting in Vilna.  | Denmark: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Fighting Denmark and USSR reported in a communique. T. Dessing appointed to represent Denmark in Moscow.  |   |   |
| 12   | Lithuania: Drissa River crossed as Reds approached Grodno and Pinsk.  | Bretton Woods: Russia asked by the U.S. to expedite its reply whether it was willing to abandon or modify its position that war devastated countries should be allowed to pay less gold into the proposed International Monetary Fund. |   |   |
| 13   | Poland (Lithuania): Vilna liberated.  |  |   |   |
| 14   | Poland (White Russia): Pinsk liberated.   | Bretton Woods: Russia tentatively agreed to utilize a foreign ruble for foreign trade.   |   |   |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| JULY         |   |  |                           |                         |
| 16           | Poland: Grodno liberated.   |  |                           |                         |
| 17           | Latvia: Boundary crossed by Soviet troops.  | International Post War Security Organization: Secretary Hull announced that a conference would be held in Washington (cf. 30 May, 21 August).  |                           |                         |
| 18           | Poland: New offensive announced by Stalin; after three days' fighting the Bug river crossed at 1941 Soviet-Polish border. | China: "Reactionary policies" of the Chinese government attacked in <u>War and the Working Class</u> .   |                           |                         |
| 19           | Poland: Bialystok-Brest Litovsk Railroad line cut by Reds near Bialystok.   | Poland: Soviet government declares that it did not pursue aims of acquiring any part of Polish territory or of a change of social structure in Poland; and that military operations in Polish territory were dictated solely by military necessity and by striving to render the friendly Polish people aid in its liberation. |                           |                         |
| 20           | Poland: Rawa Ruska liberated.   |  |                           |                         |
| 21           | Poland: Lvov outflanked. Pskov sector: Ostrov, near Latvian frontier, liberated.  |  |                           |                         |
| 22           | Poland: Chelm liberated.  | Bretton Woods: Moscow agreed to increase the Russian subscription to the postwar Bank for International Reconstruction and Development.  |                           |                         |

| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|---|---|--|--|
| 1944 |   |   |  |  |
| July |   |   |  |  |
| 23   | <p>Pskov liberated.</p> <p>Poland: Lublin reached; street fighting begun.</p> <p>Summary of month's fighting: 381,000 Germans killed, 158,480 (including 22 generals) captured.</p> | <p>----- Bretton Woods Conference closed -----</p> <p>Poland: Creation of The Polish Committee of National Liberation, by a decree of Krajowa Rada Narodowa, published in a Chelm newspaper.</p>  |  |  |
| 24   | <p>Poland: Lublin captured.</p>   | <p>Japan: Premier Koiso stated that Japan "will maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union and exert her best efforts in order to avoid unnecessary provocations". (Domei English-language dispatch.)</p>  | <p>Secretary Hull declined to comment on the creation of the new Polish Committee of National Liberation. <u>New York Times</u> averred that the Committee was established against the will of the U.S. and would not be recognized.</p> |  |
| 25   | <p>Air: American fighter planes from Russian bases participated directly in the Soviet offensive in the Lvov area.</p>  | <p>Syria: Establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR announced in a communique.</p> <p>Poland: Declaration of the Narkomindel on USSR-Polish relations published. This was looked upon as de facto recognition of the Polish Committee on National Liberation as the authority to administer Polish territory behind the advancing Red Army.</p> |  | <p>Free Germans: Soviet Newspapers published a declaration by 16 captured German generals denouncing Hitler and calling on the Wehrmacht to break with Nazi readers.</p> |
| 26   | <p>Estonia: Narva captured by Reds.</p> <p>Poland: Deblin on the Visbula liberated.</p>   | <p>Poland: Agreement signed between the USSR government and the Polish Committee of National Liberation on the relations between the Soviet military authorities and Polish administration in the liberated areas.</p>  |  |  |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| JULY         |  |   |                           |  |
| 27           | Poland: Lvov and Bialystok liberated.<br>Latvia: Daugavpils (Dvinsk) liberated.<br>Lithuania: Siauliai (Shavli) liberated. |   |                           |  |
| 28           | Poland: Brest-Litovsk, Przemyśl, and Jaroslav captured.  | Vatican: Pope Pius XII addressed Polish soldiers, counselled them not to take vengeance against the Germans and Russians, but to collaborate with the Russians.   |                           |  |
| 29           |  | Poland: Premier Stalin's cable to Mr. Churchill, preceding the Russo-Polish agreement of 26 July, revealed it contained a notification of Stalin's willingness to receive Premier Mikolajczyk to discuss Russian Polish problems. |                           | Marshal Stalin was decorated with the order of Victory by the President of the Supreme Soviet. |
| 30           |  | Denmark: T. Dessing, Ambassador of the Fighting Danish government, arrived in Moscow.   |                           |  |
| 31           | Poland: Siedlce liberated.<br>White Russia: Minsk liberated.<br>Lithuania: Kaunas reported as liberated.                   | Naval talks on the demobilization and demilitarization of the German Navy to begin shortly among U.S., British, and USSR, naval missions, according to Vice Admiral Wm. A. Glassford, Jr., in London.                             |                           |  |
| AUG<br>1     | Lithuania: Kaunas captured by Reds.<br>Poland: Beginning of Gen. Bor's uprising in Warsaw.                                 | Finland: Ryti's government resigned (official announcement).<br>Conference on Security Organization for Peace in the Post-war World to open in Washington on 14 August announced by Acting Secretary Stettinius (cf. 21 August).  |                           |  |

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| DATE              | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-------------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1944<br>AUG.<br>2 |  | <p>Turkey: Severed diplomatic relations with Germany.</p> <p>Poland (Lublin): Moscow radio reports stating that representatives had been exchanged between the Committee of National Liberation and the USSR Council of People's Commissars. Bulganin (President of the State Bank) appointed Soviet representative.</p> <p>Gt. Britain: Mr. Churchill's speech in Commons revealed second front promise to Stalin and declared that the Russian-British 20-years' treaty "will prove to be one of the most lasting and durable factors preserving the peace, order and progress of Europe". Statement of attitude to Poland ("Russian armies offer freedom, sovereignty and independence to the Poles"), and to Rumania ("must primarily make terms with Russia" which "has offered generous terms to Rumania.")</p> |                           |   |
| 3                 | <p>Poland: Reds established a bridgehead over the Vistula River in a drive on Cracow.</p>      | <p>Poland: Stalin received S. Mikolajczyk, S. Grabski, and T. Romer. Stalin suggested that the Polish Committee of National Liberation be consulted on the problem of internal conditions in Poland and Polish Soviet relations. This meeting was attended by Molotov.</p>  |                           |   |
| 4                 | <p>Poland: Battle raging between the underground forces in Warsaw and the German garrison.</p> | <p>Finland: Gen. Mannerheim sworn in as President.</p>  |                           | <p>The Extraordinary State Commission reported upon conditions in the "Gross-Lazarett" prison camp.</p> |

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| DATE<br>1944<br>AUG. | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| 5                    | Poland: Stry in the Carpathians (controlling mountain passes into Czechoslovakia) captured by Reds. | Poland: Lublin Committee group headed by Bierut arrived in Moscow.<br>Lebanon: Establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR announced.  |   |                         |
| 6                    | Poland: Drogobych, oil refinery center in Southern Poland, captured by Reds.                        |  |   |                         |
| 7                    | Poland: Sambor and Borislav taken by Reds.  | Poland: End of two-day conversations in Moscow between the Lublin and the London Delegations on the formation of a Provisional Government.   |   |                         |
| 8                    | Latvia: German counterattacks slowed the Red offensive.   | Luxembourg: Rene Blum, minister from the government in exile, arrived in Moscow.<br>Turkey released from prison two Soviet citizens sentenced for a bomb attempt on Von Papen (cf. 2, 24 Feb., 17 July 1942).  |   |                         |
| 9                    |   | Poland: Communique on conversations in Moscow between the Lublin delegation (cf. 5 Aug.) and Stalin (attended by Molotov) concerning the liberated territory of Poland and the relations between the Polish Committee of National Liberation and the Red Army authorities. London delegation paid farewell visit to Stalin (cf. 3 Aug.); Lublin delegation left Moscow (cf. 5 Aug.). | Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, head of U.S. Military Mission to Moscow in a press conference in Washington, announced extensive use of U.S. trucks and tanks by the Red Army, and praised Soviet military leadership. |                         |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1944<br>AUG.<br>10 |  |  |                           | <p>War and the Working Class article (by M. Kalinin) on the international peace organization, in which regional unions and blocs were denounced, and the Anglo-Soviet treaty and the Soviet-Czech agreements were extolled as examples of collaboration.</p> |
| 11                 |  | <p>Dumbarton Oaks Conference to begin 21 August in Washinton; membership of Soviet Delegation revealed in a communique from the commissariat of foreign affairs.</p>   |                           | <p>Religion: G. G. Karpov, head of the Soviet Council on Orthodox Affairs, stated that the council sponsored measures to facilitate the opening of new churches.</p>   |
| 12                 | <p>Poland: Biebrza river marshes, on the edge of the Masurian Lakes, reached by Reds, northeast of Warsaw.</p> | <p>Vatican: Tass denied rumors of USSR proposals to Vatican to coordinate actions on postwar religions and social problems.</p>  |                           | <p>Amnesty for all Polish citizens charged with crimes (except espionage or murder) on USSR territory signed by M. Kalinin.</p>  |
| 13                 |  | <p>Poland: Tass denied rumors that the Red Army was in contact with Warsaw underground revolt, but refused adequate aid. Moscow radio stated that full responsibility for the revolt in Warsaw "lies with the Polish circles in London, who have not thought to coordinate it with the Soviet high command".</p> |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1944<br>AUG. | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 14                   | Poland: Osovets, 16 miles from the East Prussian border, taken by Reds.  |   | Secretary Hull announced that a preliminary understanding had been reached with Russia on postwar civil aviation (cf. 25 May, 1 November).   | Free Germans: Gen. von Paulus' appeal in Pravda urged the German people and the German prisoners of war in the USSR to overthrow Hitler and stop the war. |
| 15                   |  |   | Exploratory talks on postwar civil aviation in Washington during June-July; communique issued.<br>American Red Cross revealed equipping 10,500 bed hospitals for USSR liberated areas. |   |
| 16                   |  |   |  |   |
| 17                   |  | Poland (Lublin): Polpress stated that U.S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman conferred with a Delegation representing the Polish National Council. He assured it that there would be no serious trouble between the USSR and U.S. on Polish problems.<br>Bulgarian Parliament urged by Premier I. Bagrianov to get out of the war. |  | Religion: G. G. Karpov (cf. 11 Aug.) announced that Orthodox priests were now free to carry on proselytizing work both in churches and outside.           |
| 18                   | Poland: Sandomir taken by Reds.<br>Lithuania: German counterattacks upon Siauliai drove a wedge in the Soviet lines. |   |  | The Extraordinary State Commission made a report on crimes committed in the Karelo-Finnish SSR.   |
| 19                   |  | Poland: The establishment of an Extraordinary Polish-Soviet Commission for the investigation of German-Fascist Atrocities in Lublin was reported.   |  |   |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|--|--|---|--|
| 1944 |  |  |   |  |
| AUG. |  |  |   |  |
| 20   |  | Bulgaria: Conferences between Premier Bagrianov and Soviet Charge d'affaires reported by Berlin radio.   |   |  |
| 21   | Poland: Bialystok-Warsaw railroad cut by Reds on a 21-mile front.  | The "Washington Conversations on International Organization" opened at Dumbarton Oaks mansion in Washington. Speeches by Secretary Hull, Ambassador A. A. Gromyko and Sir A. Cadogan indicated that the conversations were designed to carry out Article Four of the Moscow Declaration. |   | War and the Working Class, commenting on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, hoped that "the main responsibility for ensuring a durable peace must rest on those countries whose might is assuring victory over the aggressor." |
| 22   | Rumania: Jassy captured by Reds.<br>Baltic: Tukums recaptured by Germans reestablishing communication with 200,000 troops trapped in Latvia and Estonia. |  |   |  |
| 23   | Rumania: Akkerman, Bendery and other points occupied by Reds.  | Rumania: King Michael's proclamation to cease fire; Russian armistice terms accepted; Treaty of Vienna (30 Aug. 1940) denounced. Sanatescu government succeeded Antonescu.   | Lend-Lease: President Roosevelt's quarterly report to Congress revealed 5.9 billion dollar total lend-lease exports to Russia between 1 July 1943 and 30 June 1944, or 30% more than called for under the Third Protocol. |  |
| 24   | Rumania: Kishinev taken; Reds reached the Black Sea.   | Australia, Poland: The Australian Legation in Moscow notified by the Nar-komindel that Australia was no longer recognized as the protecting power for Polish nationals' property in the USSR.  |   |  |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1944<br>AUG.<br>25 |  | <p>Finland: Finnish government contacted the USSR government, asking the latter to receive a Finnish delegation to discuss armistice terms (cf. 4 Sept.).</p> <p>Czechoslovakia: Czech governmental delegation to administer liberated territories, headed by Fr. Nemec, arrived in Moscow.</p> <p>Rumania: Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs issued a declaration whereby the Soviet government reaffirmed its declaration of 26 April whereby the USSR promised to respect the territorial integrity, social regime and independence of Rumania, and to cease military activities on Rumanian territory after expelling the German armies.</p> <p>Rumania: State of war with Germany announced.</p> |                           |                         |
| 26                 | Rumania: Ismail occupied by Reds. Bessarabia liberated as Red armies reached the Danube. Soviet marines landed at the mouth of the Danube. | <p>Iran: Resignation of government announced.</p> <p>Bulgaria: Foreign Minister Oraganov announced his government's decision of complete neutrality to the Soviet charge d'affaires Kirsanov.</p>  |                           |                         |
| 27                 | Rumania: Ploesti attacked by Rumanian forces cooperating with the Red Army; Reds occupied Galati and Foksany.                              |  |                           |                         |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1944<br>AUG. |   |   |   |  |
| 28           | Rumania: Red troops invaded Transylvania through Ditu Pass. Brailov, Tulcea, Sulina occupied by Reds. |   |   |  |
| 29           | Rumania: Constanta taken by Reds.   | Dumbarton Oaks declaration on the proposed International Security Organization announced in a joint communique by Secretary Hull, Sir A. Cadogan and Ambassador A. A. Gromyko. Conference Chairman Stettinius, in a separate press statement, emphasized that the discussions were preliminary in nature. |   | The Extraordinary State Commission reported on German atrocities in the area of the Pushkin Reserve. |
| 30           | Rumania: Ploesti occupied by Reds.  | Bulgaria: Tass denied that the Soviet government agreed to the Bulgarian Declaration of neutrality, announced that the Soviet government circles considered the Declaration completely insufficient (cf. 26 August).  | WPB chairman Donald Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick arrived in Moscow. |  |
| 31           | Rumania: Bucharest entered by Reds.   | Rumania: The arrival of a Rumanian governmental mission to discuss armistice terms in Moscow announced; the mission was received by V. Molotov.   |   |  |
| SEPT<br>1    |   | Bulgaria: Bagryanov's government resigned.<br>Rumania: Members of the Rumanian Armistice Commission met with Molotov in the Kremlin.  |   |  |
| 2            |   | Bulgaria: Muravyev's government formed.<br>Finland: Berlin reported that Finland had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany.  |   |  |
| 3            |   | Finland: Text of the Soviet statement on Finland's request for peace was broadcast from Moscow.   |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1944<br>SEPT | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| 4                    | Rumania: Brasov liberated by Red and Rumanian armies.                   | Finland suspended military operations, effective 8 a.m. (cf. 25 Aug.), and agreed to preliminary conditions stipulated by the USSR government. Bulgaria: Amb. I. Stamenou handed a note by Molotov severing diplomatic relations, and announcing state of war. |                           | Education: Elementary schools opened; enrollment, 10.5 million, was 3.5 million more than in 1943. |
| 5                    |   | Finland: USSR suspended military operations, effective 8 a.m.  |                           |  |
| 6                    | Rumania: Turnu-Severin taken, as Reds reached Rumanian-Yugoslav border. | Iran: Saad's government formed. Poland: Land reform decree published by the National Committee of Liberation.  |                           |  |
| 7                    |   | Bulgaria: Documents on Bulgarian breaches of neutrality issued in a Soviet Foreign Commissariat communique. The Bulgarian government severed diplomatic relations with Germany.  |                           |  |
| 8                    | Bulgaria: Reds occupied Ruse, Varna, and several Danubian cities.       | Finland: Arrival of delegation for peace parleys reported in Soviet press. Bulgaria declared war on Germany.   |                           |  |
| 9                    | Bulgaria: Reds occupied Burgas, Shumen, and Razgrad.                    | Japan: Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu told the Diet that it was the intention of Japanese government to keep on friendly terms with Russia.  |                           |  |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1944<br>Sept | 9 (cont'd)   | <p>Poland: Agreement signed in Lublin between the Polish Committee of National Liberation and the governments of the Ukrainian and White Russian SSRs providing for the exchange of minorities by voluntary evacuation.</p> <p>Bulgaria: Soviet government declined to consider Bulgarian plea for armistice parleys. Kimon Georgiev headed a new government. Constitutional liberties restored. Delegation appointed to contact the commanding officer of the 3rd Ukrainian front to learn armistice terms and to plan joint military action against Germans. Russian armies ceased military operations against Bulgaria effective 10 p.m.</p> |                           |                         |
| 11           |  | <p>Bulgaria: Arrests of pro-German cabinet ministers and deputies completed by Georgiev's government.</p> <p>Quebec Conference: President Roosevelt made public a message from Stalin explaining that his military responsibilities made it impossible for him to attend the conference.</p>  |                           |                         |
| 12           | East Prussia: Red patrols crossed the boundary with Lithuania. | <p>Rumania: Armistice agreement with the USSR, Gt. Brit. and the U.S. signed in Moscow.</p>   |                           |                         |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1944<br>Sept<br>13 | Poland: Lomzha captured by the armies of the 2d White Russian front.<br>Czechoslovakia: Border reached by Reds.      | Iraq: Resumption of diplomatic relations with USSR announced (cf. 29 Nov.).   |                           |  |
| 14                 | Poland: Praga (suburb of Warsaw) taken by Reds.  |   |                           | Religion: G. G. Karpov, head of the Soviet Council on Russian Orthodox church affairs, stated the Soviet attitude on religious education (allowed at home but not in schools), and that religious publications were permitted. |
| 15                 | Finland: Finns began military operations against Germany as Germans invaded Suursaari island in the Gulf of Finland. |   |                           |  |
| 16                 | Bulgaria: Sofia entered by the Red Army.   | Iran: Vice Foreign Commissar S. I. Kavtaradze received by the Shah.<br>Poland: Report on the Maidanek concentration camp near Lublin issued by the Soviet-Polish Extraordinary Commission on German Atrocities. |                           |  |
| 17                 |  | Soviet government invited an UNRRA mission to Moscow (cf. 20 Oct.).   |                           |  |
| 18                 | Yugoslavia: Red Army made contact with Tito's forces at Yugoslavia's eastern border.                                 | Rumania: Former premier Antonescu and other Rumanians, also German economic expert Dr. K. Claridius, arrested by Russians as war crime suspects.  |                           |  |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1944<br>Sept |  |  |                           |  |
| 19           | Estonia: Valga and many defense points southeast of Riga taken by Reds.    | Finland: Armistice agreement with the USSR and Gt. Britain signed in Moscow.   |                           | The Extraordinary State Commission reported on German atrocities committed in the region of Minsk. |
| 20           | Estonia: Red Army offensive continued as 1800 populated points were taken. | Poland: Congress of the Peasant Party opened in Lublin.  |                           |  |
| 21           |  | Finland: New government, headed by premier U. J. Kastveu, approved by President Mannerheim. Diplomatic relations severed with Hungary, Croatia, and Slovakia.<br>Italy: At the invitation of the Italian General confederation of Labor, four Soviet labor leaders were appointed to visit Italy.  |                           |  |
| 22           | Estonia: Tallin taken by Reds.   | Poland: Agreement signed in Lublin with Lithuanian SSR providing for exchange of minorities by voluntary evacuation.<br>Bulgaria: Arrest of Prince Cyril and other regents, and of Italian and German missions, by Soviet Military Command reported in the Soviet press.<br>Italy: Trade Union delegation from USSR arrived in Rome.<br>Finland: P. D. Orlov and other Soviet members of the Allied Armistice Commission arrived in Finland. |                           | Dnieper dam reconstruction plans described in the <u>Pravda</u> .                                  |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS                            | GENERAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 1944<br>Sept<br>23 | Estonia: Gulf of Riga reached by Reds at Paernu. | Quebec Conference Decisions reported to Stalin by Ambassador Kerr and Harriman at a conference attended also by Molotov.<br>France: De Gaulle's Provisional Government formally recognized by the Allies; Soviet statement presented at the Quai d'Orsay by A. Bogomolov.<br>Iran: A Soviet mission arrived in Teheran to discuss economic relations. |   | Education: It was announced that during the war 52 new institutions of higher learning had been founded in the Soviet Union.                                    |
| 24                 |  |   |   | The All Union Central Council of Trade Unions ruled "This week" that all trade union committees must make regular financial reports to their members.           |
| 25                 |  |   |   | Free Germans: The Soviet press published an appeal to the German people by 15 captured German generals and colonels calling for an armed revolt against Hitler. |
| 27                 |  | Bulgaria announced severing diplomatic relations with Hungary.<br>Hungary warned by Moscow radio that, with the Red Army at their border, this was their "last opportunity" to join forces with the Allies.   | Secretary Stettinius announced that although the Dumbarton Oaks conferences had reached very wide agreement on the I.S.O., agreement had not been reached on the Soviet insistence that the veto right should be reserved to the major powers when a party to a dispute involving itself. |   |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1944 |  |   |                           |   |
| Sept |  |   |                           |   |
| 28   |  | Germany: Three zones of occupation proposed by the European Advisory Commission described in a Tass release.<br>Yugoslavia: Marshal Tito reported by Tass to have given the Soviet Union permission to send an army.  |                           |   |
| 29   |  | Poland: Stalin and Molotov received B. Bierut, Osobka-Morawski, and other members of the Lublin Committee.<br>End of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, at which a preliminary charter for a world security organization was drafted.<br>Yugoslavia: National Committee of Liberation and Yugoslav high command permitted a temporary entrance of Soviet forces on the Yugoslav territories bordering on Rumania. |                           |   |
| 30   |  | London: A Soviet trade union delegation arrived in London.<br>Bulgaria: The three regents were placed in Soviet custody.  |                           |   |
| Oct. |  |   |                           |   |
| 1    |  | France: First meeting, since the liberation of Paris, of the "France-USSR" society.   |                           |   |
| 2    | Poland: Soviet and Polish forces established on the east bank of the Vistula in the Warsaw area. Polish resistance to the Germans collapsed inside Warsaw after 63 days. | Gt. Britain: Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee met in London to prepare for the international Trade Union Conference (cf. 6 Oct.).<br>Vatican: According to I. V. Polyansky Roman Catholics in the USSR were permitted communication with Vatican on purely church problems.   |                           | Religion: I. V. Polyansky, chairman of the newly formed Soviet Council of Affairs of Religious Cults, stated that Protestant and other groups have created associations to deal with the council. |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| 1944<br>OCT. |  |   |   |  |
| 4            |  |   | Stalin received U.S. Ambassador Harriman, and was presented with a bust of President Roosevelt in commemoration of the anniversary of signing of the first Lend-lease protocol. |  |
| 5            |  | Finland: A. A. Zhdanov, chairman of the Allied Control Commission, arrived in Helsinki.<br>Poland: Germans announced the surrender of Gen. Bor-Komorowski, leader of the Warsaw revolt. | President Roosevelt disowned Communist support in the election campaign. He hoped that this would not interfere with US-USSR friendship in the war and the post war.            |  |
| 6            |  | Grt. Britain: End of the meetings of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee (cf. 2 Oct.).   |   | Estonia: A. Veimer, Pres. CPC, stated to M. Hindus that while large scale capitalism was to be outlawed, small scale capitalism in manufacturing, commerce, and agriculture was to be permitted. |
| 7            |  |   |   | Far East: Official announcement made that a vast network of civil airlines was operating between the Soviet Far East, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and Kolyman.  |
| 8            | Lithuania: Fourth day of large Soviet offensive west of Shavli, resulting in a 280 Kilometer breakthrough. | Great Britain: A delegation of English cooperators arrived in Moscow.   |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1944<br>OCT.<br>9 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS                         | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|
|                           |   | Great Britain: Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden arrived in Moscow. Conversations with Stalin were also attended by Molotov and Ambassador Sir A. Clark Kerr. Molotov had also separate conversations with Eden. (cf. 18, 20 Oct.)<br>Vatican: Foreign policy attacked in War and the Working Class. The accusation was made that priests were sent to German-occupied parts of Russia.<br>Finland: Exchange of war prisoners with USSR begun. |  | Religion: Metropolitan Nikolay and other churchmen awarded medals "For Defense of Moscow". |
| 10                        |   | The first conference on European internal transport opened in London was attended by representatives of England, U. S., USSR, France, Yugoslavia, and other countries. (cf. 6 Nov.).<br>Iran: S. I. Kavtaradze disclosed in Teheran that the Soviet government had a mission in Iran, negotiating for an oil concession.  |  |  |
| 11                        | Hungary: Red Armies occupied Cluj and Szeged. | Bulgaria accepted the preliminary conditions tendered by the U. S., USSR, and Great Britain regarding the evacuation of armed forces and officials from Greek and Yugoslav territories.<br>Poland: B. Bierut, E. Osobka-Morawski, and Col. Gen. Rola-Zymierski arrived in Moscow.<br>Switzerland submitted proposals for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR after a 20 year lapse (cf. 1 Nov.).                         | WPB approved the manufacture of nine hydroelectric generators (total, 900,000 HP.) for the reconstruction of the Dneprostroi power station. Representative E. Celler accused the USSR government of "espousing the cause of Carol" and tolerating anti-Jewish laws in Rumania (cf. 23 Oct.). |  |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1944<br>OCT.<br>12 | Hungary: Red Armies occupied Oradea-Mare.  | Poland: Delegation from the Government in exile arrived in Moscow, consisting of S. Mikolajczyk, S. Grabski and T. Romer.<br>Rumania: National democratic front formed.   |  |                         |
| 13                 | Latvia: Red Armies captured Riga.  |   |  |                         |
| 14                 |  | Iran: Moscow announced that the USSR government had asked for oil concessions in Iran.  | Conference on education concerning the Soviet Union, attended by 500 teachers in New York. |                         |
| 15                 | Karelian front: Petsamo captured by Reds, splitting the German armies in Northern Finland. | Bulgaria: Governmental commission for the armistice agreement with the USSR, Great Britain and the U.S. arrived in Moscow.<br>Hungary: Regent Horthy broadcast his willingness to discuss armistice. Budapest radio seized by Nazis, who set up a government headed by Szalasi. |  |                         |
| 16                 |  | Iran: Moscow notified that the Majlis had refused to grant oil concession in northern Iran to the USSR.<br>Poland: In Moscow Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden conferred with Premier Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Romer in an effort to adjust Polish political differences.      |  |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1944 |  |   |   |                         |
| OCT. |  |   |   |                         |
| 17   |  | Poland: Conferences in Lublin of Polish political and social organizations reported by Tass. They insisted that the Polish National Council and Polish Committee of National Liberation should constitute the only lawful authorities inside Poland.  |   |                         |
| 18   | Czechoslovakia entered by the Red Army on a 171 mile front. Stalin said the Russians were pushing through seven passes of the Carpathians. | Great Britain: End of Churchill-Stalin talks in Moscow (cf. 9, 21 Oct.).<br>Finland-Soviet Russia Association organized in Helsinki.<br>Trade Union Congress, London: Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee report on German war guilt adopted by the Congress.<br>Poland: Stalin and Mikolajczyk conferred in Moscow.   |   |                         |
| 19   | East Prussia invaded by the Red Army (Berlin report). Eydtkan captured by Reds, following a bloody battle.                                 | Poland: Tentative understanding reached in Moscow between Premier Mikolajczyk and the PCNL. The latter reported in a Moscow broadcast that Mikolajczyk found it necessary to return to London to obtain plenary power for talks.<br>Canada, Finland: Prime Minister King announced in Ottawa that the USSR had agreed to pay the Canadian government \$20,000,000 for the interests in the Petsamo nickel mines.<br>Great Britain: Mr. Churchill left Moscow. | U.S.-USSR bilateral agreement for cultural exchanges suggested by Dr. R. E. Turner, of the State Department, in a New York address. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| Oct.<br>20   | Yugoslavia: Belgrade liberated by Russian and Yugoslav forces. | UNRRA: H. L. Lehman announced postponement of an UNRRA mission to Moscow (cf. 17 Sept.) at the suggestion of the Soviet government. Japan agreed to send a ship to Siberia to pick up American relief supplies, under preliminary arrangements previously made with the USSR.   |  |                         |
| 21           |  | Great Britain: Joint Communique on the Churchill-Stalin talks (9-18 Oct.) revealed that Teheran decisions had been reviewed in the light of the recent events, and conclusions of the Quebec conference; also, that progress was made toward the solution of the Polish question. Agreement was reached on the Bulgarian armistice terms, and on joint policy in Yugoslavia.<br>Poland: <u>A War and the Working Class</u> editorial asserted that Gen. Komorowski launched the Warsaw uprising prematurely for political reasons, and then betrayed the people of Warsaw by surrendering.<br>Chile: Committee appointed to study establishment of relations with the USSR. | Ambassador Harriman arrived in Washington to report on the Churchill-Stalin talks. It was disclosed that the USSR had agreed to join the U.S. and Gt. Britain in forming a three-power commission to administer the defeated enemy countries of eastern and southeastern Europe. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| Oct.<br>22   |  | Spain attacked by <u>War and the Working Class</u> article charging that it supplied Germany with raw materials and acted as a subversive agent in South America.<br>Finland: War criminal arrests at the request of the USSR reported (from Stockholm).<br>Iran: Premier Said attacked by <u>Trud</u> (trade union newspaper). | President Roosevelt addressed the Foreign Policy Association in New York; cited the recognition of the USSR as "something that I am proud of"; condemned the lack of knowledge in U.S. of the Soviet Union.<br>Lend Lease: WFA announced that Russia received 35% of food and agricultural equipment shipped during September. |                         |
| 23           | Norwegian border reached by Reds on an 80 mile front.<br>East Prussia: Stalin's order of the day announced 19 mile penetration on an 87 mile front, and capture of 400 populated places. | France: Provisional Government recognized by the USSR.  | Ambassador Gromyko answered charges made by Representative E. Celler (11 Oct.), denying Soviet contacts with ex-king Carol of Rumania, and stated that Celler's opposition concerning preservation of anti-Jewish laws "has absolutely no basis."  |                         |
| 24           |  | Iran: At a press conference in Teheran, S. I. Kavtaradze stated negative reaction by the Soviet circles to the refusal of concession (cf. 10, 16 Oct.), and that further collaboration with Saed was impossible.  |  |                         |
| 25           | Norway: Kirkenes captured by Red amphibious forces, according to Stalin's order of the day.  |   |  |                         |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|
| Oct.<br>26   | Germany: Foreign Office announced that Gen. H. Guderian had taken charge of the Russian front. | Norway: King Haakon's broadcast from London announcing the arrival of Soviet forces in Norway, stated that these came to Norway as allies, and revealed agreement between governments on relations between Soviet military authorities and Norwegian officials.<br>Italy: Soviet representative M. A. Kostylev promoted to the rank of full ambassador.  | Ambassador Harriman stated in Washington that the USSR had indicated in many ways a desire for closer relations with the U.S. | Religion: Beginning of conference in Moscow of delegates from Baptist and Evangelical parishes in the USSR (cf. 29 Oct.).                                   |
| 27           |  | Gt. Britain: Mr. Churchill stated in Commons that British-Soviet relations "were never more close, intimate, and cordial," but that "no results can be obtained" from the Quebec meeting until the meeting of heads of three governments. He deplored the long delay in the settlement of the Polish question.<br>Poland: Premier Mikolajczyk reported on his Moscow talks to the PNC in London. |   | Free Germans: Von Paulus' second broadcast to the German people in which Himmler's attacks on the Free Germany Committee were denounced as "infamous lies." |
| 28           |  | Bulgaria: Armistice agreement with the U.S., USSR and Gt. Britain signed in Moscow.  |   | Motherhood: A first group of fourteen "mother heroines" who had borne and reared 10 or more children were decorated by the government.                      |

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| DATE               | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1944<br>OCT.<br>29 |  | International Aviation Conference (Nov. 1): Moscow rejected U.S. invitation to the Conference, because of the presence there of Spain, Portugal and Switzerland.<br>Iran: Vice Commissar Kavtaradze at a press conference in Teheran castigated Prime Minister Saed for his disloyal attitude to the Soviet Union. |  | Religion: United Association of Evangelical Christians and Baptists organized in Moscow by religious conference (cf. 26 Oct.). J. I. Zhidkov elected president. |
| 30                 |  | Iran: Tass reported mass demonstration against Saed's government in Teheran. Saed broadcast explanation of his action.   | International Aviation Conference (Nov. 1): Assistant Secretary Stettinius expressed regret at Russia's absence, pointed out that negotiations would be conducted by the U.S. bilateral talks. |   |
| 31                 |  | United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: An article in <u>War and the Working Class</u> charged British Chairman Sir Cecil Hurst with providing legalistic loopholes for Axis war criminals.   |  |   |
|                    |  | Gt. Britain: Mr. Churchill told parliament that despite immense successes of Russia and skillful Russian and Allied diplomacy, the end of the war in Europe could not be predicted before the end of spring or early summer.   |  |   |
| NOV.<br>1          | Petsamo region liberated by the armies of the Karelian front jointly with ships of the Northern Fleet. | Switzerland: Swiss Ambassador in London was notified that the Soviet Government refused the Swiss offer to renew diplomatic relations (cf. 11 Oct.).   | International Conference on Civilian Aviation opened in Chicago (cf. 29, 30 Oct.).   |   |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS              | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1944<br>Nov. |                                    |  |                           |   |
| 4            | Hungary: Szolnok captured by Reds. | London: Congress of friendship and cooperation with Soviet Union opened.<br>Iran: Government accused of favoring British and American oil interests by <u>Izvestiya</u> . The question of the presence of American troops in Iran without any treaty was also raised by the newspaper. |                           | Ambassadors A. A. Gromyko and F. Gusev, and via Commissar S. A. Lozovsky, decorated with the Order of Lenin.<br>Food: Soviet food situation described as "unbelievably difficult" by Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead (WFA) who predicted that US food imports would be needed for at least three years after the end of the war. |
| 5            |                                    |  |                           | Stalin decorated with the Order of Victory by Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kalinin.  |
|              |                                    |  |                           | Prices in commercial stores reduced 30%.  |
| 6            |                                    | Turkey: Ambassador Sarper was received by Kalinin to whom he presented his credentials.<br>Iran: Further charges against the "fascistic character" of the Iranian government and press made by <u>Pravda</u> and Tass.   |                           | Murmansk: 10,000 Soviet prisoners liberated by the Allies, arrived on two transports.   |

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| DATE<br>1944<br>NOV. | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| 6 (cont'd)           |  | <p>Straits: London reports from a "reliable source" of Allied conversations with Turkey on the future of the Dardanelles; Turks would face a minimum Soviet demand for the demilitarization of the Straits.</p> <p>Japan: War and the Working Class editorial referred to the "precariousness of Japan's 'Great Eastern Co-prosperity Sphere' proclaimed by the Japanese to cover their aggressive plans." Stalin described Japan as an aggressive nation.</p> <p>European Inland Transport Conference in London (cf. 10 Oct.): Deadlock between U.S.-USSR delegates disclosed, Russian delegate insisting that the board should be only consultative.</p> |                           | <p>Stalin's major foreign policy pronouncement at the solemn meeting of the Moscow Soviet: "No accidental transitory move, but vitally important long term interests lie at the basis of the alliance of our country, Great Britain, and the United States." As the only method of securing peace, he urged the creation of a special post-war armed organization of peace-loving nations empowered to act immediately to "avert or suppress aggression." Stalin minimized differences among the Allies, specifically at Dumbarton Oaks, and saw full execution of the Teheran decisions as an indication of stabilization of the front against the Hitlerite coalition.</p> |
| 7                    | <p>Summer offensive ended. Stalin's anniversary order of the day announced the killing or capture of 790,000 Germans during the summer offensive (cf. 22 June), bringing the total to 8,590,000 (cf. 10 Nov.).</p> | <p>Norway: Foreign Minister T. Lie arrived in Moscow and was received by V. M. Molotov.</p> <p>Latvian SSR: V. I. Valeskalns appointed Commissar for Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>Cuba: Senate approved the appointment of Dr. G. Belt as Ambassador to U.S. and Minister to USSR, with headquarters in Washington</p>  |                           |  |

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| DATE              | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1944<br>NOV.<br>8 |   | Rumania: Vice Commissar Vyshinsky arrived in Bucharest to verify the fulfillment of the terms of armistice.   |                           |   |
| 9                 |   | Iran: Saed's government resigned (cf. 25 Nov.)<br>France: Soviet Government protested mistreatment by the French authorities of Russian prisoners of war transferred to France by the Germans.<br>Japan: Domei radio dispatch stated that the Japanese people were "surprised and offended" at Stalin's reference to them as an "aggressive nation" (cf. 6 Nov.)<br>Poland: Stalin's proposed border settlement refused by the Polish Government in London. |                           |   |
| 10                | Hungary-Yugoslavia: Gov-information bureau announced that R. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian army had killed or captured 142,160 German and Hungarian troops during a month of battles, bringing the total for the summer offensive (cf. 22 June, 7 Nov.) to 932,160 for the number killed or captured. | International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago (1 Nov., 29 Oct.):<br>A seat reserved for the USSR on the proposed interim council.  |                           | Soviet press published an appeal to the Hungarian people and soldiers to refuse to defend Budapest and to join the Russians against the Germans by Hungarian Chief of Staff, Col. Gen. Janos Vocroes. |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| NOV.<br>11   |                       | <p>Iran: Note from the USSR government accused Iran of a breach of the Russo-Persian treaty of 1921.</p> <p>Poland: On the occasion of national holiday, telegrams sent by Stalin, Kalinin, and Molotov to chairman of Krajowa Rada B. Bierut and chairman of committee of Liberation E. Osobka-Morawski.</p> <p>International Conference on Grasshopper Control sponsored by USSR, Iran, India, Afghanistan, and Iraq opened in Teheran.</p> <p>France: French government was invited to participate in the work of the European Consultative Commission in London by the Ambassadors of USSR, Gt. Britain and the U.S.</p> |                           | <p>Col.-Gen. Golikov, in charge of repatriation of Soviet citizens from Germany and liberated countries, stated that those who committed acts against the USSR will not be prosecuted if "they will honestly discharge their duties upon their return". He denounced some Allied representatives for alleged mistreatment of Soviet citizens in camps.</p> |
| 12           |                       | <p>Japan: Tokyo radio charged that all western nations, including Russia, were guilty of aggression, the Soviet-Polish war being a most flagrant case of aggression in modern times.</p> <p>Norway: Foreign Minister T. Lie left Moscow (cf. 7 Nov.).</p> <p>Australia: Australian-Soviet House opened in Melbourne.</p>   |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| NOV.<br>14   |                       | <p>France: Invitation from Marshal Stalin to visit Moscow reached Gen. de Gaulle (cf. 15 Nov.).</p> <p>Norway: Military mission, including civilians, revealed as attached to Soviet command in northern Norway.</p> <p>Spain: Moscow radio charged that Gen. Franco had prepared a haven for Hitler.</p> <p>China: First shipment of Russian goods in two years reported in Chungking.</p> | <p>Adm. Wm. H. Standley stated in a New York address that the U.S. should be able to supply Russia with consumer goods immediately after the war, thus solving the U.S. unemployment problem during the conversion period.</p>   | <p>Six basic principles of Soviet foreign policy, formulated by Col. A. Galin, published in the Soviet Embassy Bulletin (Washington).</p>  |
| 15           |                       | <p>Poland: Stalin received a delegation from the city of Warsaw headed by the president (mayor?) of Warsaw, M. Spychalski.</p> <p>France: Gen. de Gaulle accepted Stalin's invitation (cf. 14 Nov.).</p> <p>China: Foreign office spokesman K. C. Wu declares Stalin's reference to Japan (6 Nov.) presaged closer USSR co-operation with China.</p>  | <p>The eleventh anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the USSR was celebrated by meetings in New York and other cities.</p>  | <p>Japan criticized by Col. Ivan Tolchenov, lecturing in Moscow who stated that the balance of power had shifted in favor of the Allies. He also mentioned that Japan had attacked the Soviet Union several times.</p> |
| 16           |                       |   | <p>American Soviet Friendship Rally, New York: A message from President Roosevelt, said that the Dumbarton Oaks Conference was a step in the "ever-growing accord to establish a peace that will endure". Address by Ambassador Gromyko stating that effectiveness of any organization for the preservation of peace would depend on the degree of coordination of actions by the most powerful nations.</p> | <p>Agriculture: The large acreage increase of 1944 over 1943 attributed to a wide application of winter crops. Bumper crops were predicted.</p>  |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| NOV.<br>17   |                       | Finland: President Mannerheim accepted the resignation of the cabinet, confirmed the composition of a new government headed by Paasikivi.   |   | Profiteers: <u>Izvestiya</u> began a propaganda campaign against wartime chiselers by exposing repair shops, etc., which evaded the laws.   |
| 18           |                       | Nicaragua requested the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR.<br>Belgium: Foreign Minister Spaak renounced pre-war policy of neutrality; stated that the treaty between Russia and Gt. Britain was the cornerstone of the peace of tomorrow.<br>Rumania: Society for strengthening relations with the USSR founded.<br>Franco: Provisional government announced an agreement with the Soviet government whereby the Soviet Military Delegation would assume charge of liberated Soviet citizens. |   |   |
| 19           |                       | Yugoslavia: Premier Subasich arrived in Moscow.   | U.S. Chamber of Commerce committee requested governmental representations to obtain greater freedom of visit by American businessmen to the Soviet Union.<br>American Red Cross official stated in New York that Russia had agreed for supplies for P.O.W. in Japan to be sent through Siberia. | Artillery day celebrated (cf. 21 Oct.): Stalin's order of the day hailed Soviet artillery as the most important weapon in the defeat of Germany.<br><u>Pravda</u> criticized the Allies for "lenient" attitude toward Spain, Argentina, and Switzerland; the French and Belgian provisional governments accused of failure to stamp out fascist influences. |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| NOV.<br>20   |                       | <p>Yugoslavia: Beginning of talks between Premier Subasich and other Yugoslav officials with Stalin and Molotov in Moscow.</p> <p>Belgium: A square in Brussels named after Stalin.</p> <p>Gt. Britain: London Times advocated a western European security bloc as a counterpart to the soviet dominated Eastern European bloc.</p> |                           | <p>Labor: <u>War and the Working Class</u> attacked the A.F. of L. for refusing to meet with the Soviet labor organizations. The All-union Council of Trade Unions to the CIO convention in Chicago stated that establishment of direct contact between the Trade Unions of U.S. and USSR, and the organization of a militant world trade union federation would help victory and peace.</p> |
| 21           |                       | <p>France: Foreign Minister G. Bidault addressed the Consultative Assembly where he said that de Gaulle's and his forthcoming visit to Moscow was essential for the future of France and the peace of the world.</p>  |                           |  |
| 22           |                       |   |                           | <p>Defense Committee: Marshal Voroshilov replaced by Gen. N. Bulganin (Deputy Commissar for Defense). Voroshilov to remain a member of the Politburo.</p>  |
| 23           |                       | <p>Yugoslavia: End of talks in Moscow (cf. 20 Nov.).</p>  |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| NOV.<br>24   | Leningrad front: Estonia completely liberated with the mopping up of resistance on Saaremaa (Oesel) island.<br>Latvia: Last enemy grouping in the USSR reported trapped in Western Latvia. | European Advisory Commission in London: Agreement revealed among the U.S., USSR, and Gt. Britain on coordination of policies for military rule in Germany under a Supreme Allied Council.<br>Poland: Premier of government in exile, Mikolajczyk, resigned in London.<br>Gt. Britain: A White Paper revealed that over one billion dollars' worth of war supplies were sent to Russia as reverse lend-lease between 1 July 1943 and 30 June 1944.<br>France: Gen. De Gaulle, Foreign Minister Bidault, Chief of Staff Gen. Juin, Soviet Ambassador A. Bogomolov left for Moscow.<br>Yugoslavia: Tass communique on talks in Moscow (cf. 20 Nov.) The Soviet Union was reported as regarding the Union of the Royal government with Tito's National Liberation Committee a "positive and constructive factor" in reaching victory and securing peace. | A statement was issued by the State Department, stated that the American "policy of not guaranteeing specific frontiers in Europe is well known;" and had not been an issue in the resignation of Premier Mikolajczyk. | A report was made by the Extraordinary State Commission on German war crimes committed in the Estonian S.S.R. |
| 25           |  |  |  |   |
| 26           | Czechoslovakia: Troops of the 4th Ukrainian front occupied Michailovce and Gumenne.  |  |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| NOV.<br>27   |  | France: Gen. De Gaulle arrived in Moscow.<br>Italy: The Soviet trade union delegation,<br>headed by M. P. Tarasov, returned to<br>Moscow.  |                           | Jews: The UP reported the<br>publication in Moscow of<br>the Russian Black Book<br>documenting the German<br>massacre of 6,000,000<br>European Jews.  |
| 28           |  | Poland (Lublin): President E. Osobka<br>Morawski was quoted by the Soviet<br>press as willing to join forces with<br>Mikolajczyk.  |                           | Automobiles: Postwar jeep-<br>type cars being designed<br>for use in villages.<br>Religion: Following a three-<br>day meeting of Orthodox<br>Bishops, it was announced<br>that the election and in-<br>stallation of a new Patri-<br>arch would take place 31<br>January 1945 at an All-<br>Union Church Council. |
| 29           | Hungary: Troops of the 3rd<br>Ukrainian front in an of-<br>fensive broke through<br>enemy lines on the west<br>bank of the Danube and oc-<br>cupied the cities of Pecs,<br>Batazcek, and Mohacs. | Poland: A delegation from the intelligentsia<br>of liberated cities arrived in Moscow.<br>Iraq: Appointment announced of G.T. Zaitsev<br>as Soviet Minister.<br>Czechoslovakia: A plan was approved by the<br>Soviet government to transfer two million<br>Sudeten Germans to Germany. |                           | A Pravda correspondent was<br>quoted by the London radio<br>as stating that during the<br>past two years the<br>Khabarovsk province had<br>been transformed into an<br>"impregnable fortress".  |
| 30           | Hungary: Troops of the 2d<br>Ukrainian front continued<br>an offensive, occupying the<br>district centers of Eger<br>and Sztako.   | Poland (London): T. Azciszewski formed<br>a new cabinet.   |                           | Punishment of Germany:<br>D. Zaslavsky, in Pravda,<br>demanded destruction of fac-<br>tories and scientific insti-<br>tutes capable of providing<br>war equipment or designs, and   |

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| DATE<br>1944           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| NOV.<br>'30<br>(cont.) |  |  |   | breaking up of the entire<br>Nazi government apparatus,<br>the Hitler Youth, and other<br>clubs. |
| DEC.<br>2              | Hungary: Troops of the 3d<br>Ukrainian front in the<br>course of two days occupied<br>administrative centers<br>Sokszard, Kaposvar, Paks,<br>and Bonhad. | France: Gen. de Gaulle, accompanied<br>by Foreign and Defense Ministers<br>and other officials, arrived in<br>Moscow; received by Stalin.<br>Rumania: Gen. Sanatescu handed<br>government's resignation to the<br>King.<br>Greece: ELAS ministers resigned<br>from Papandreou government.                                | The <u>New York Herald Tribune</u><br>reported that the American<br>fliers interned in the Soviet<br>Union since 21 April 1942 had<br>"escaped" to Iran. They had<br>been brought to Ashkhabad,<br>where they had perfect freedom<br>of movement. |  |
| 3                      | Hungary: Red Army occupied<br>Satovalja-Ujkely and the<br>defense center Miskolc.  | France and Bulgaria renewed diplomatic relations.<br>Iran: Bill prohibiting oil concessions<br>approved in the Majlis.<br>France: De Gaulle declared purpose of<br>visit was not only the tightening of<br>Russo-French friendship for victory,<br>but also to facilitate cooperation<br>in working for a lasting peace. |   |  |
| 4                      |  | International Trade Union Conference:<br>Preliminary Committee began work in<br>London (cf. 6 Dec.).   |   |  |
| 5                      | Hungary: Lake Balaton reached<br>by the Red offensive.   |  |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| DEC.<br>6    |   | <p>Preliminary Committee of International Trade Union Conference completed its work (cf. 4 Dec.).</p> <p>Poland: President Bierut, Osobka-Morawski, and Gen. Rola Zymierski arrived in Moscow.</p> <p>Rumania: Radoscu government formed.</p>   |                           |                         |
| 7            |   | <p>International Civil Aviation Conference ended in Chicago (cf. 1 November); one seat on the Interim Council reserved for Russia.</p> <p>Australia: N. M. Litanov succeeded A.P. Vlastov as Soviet Minister.</p>   |                           |                         |
| 9            | <p>Hungary: 2d Ukrainian front troops reached Danube N.E. of Budapest; another group forced the Danube south of Budapest.</p> |   |                           |                         |
| 10           | <p>Hungary: Budapest siege arc only 14 miles from the city.</p>   | <p>France: Soviet-French treaty of alliance and mutual aid signed in Moscow. Gen. de Gaulle and other officials left Moscow (communique issued on 11 Dec.).</p> <p>Poland: In Lublin a meeting of 20,000 working people passed a resolution calling for the transformation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation into a Provisional Government. Similar meetings were reported from other parts of Poland.</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS                              |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| DEC.<br>11   | Slovakia: New offensive against the German salient reported.   | Chile: In Washington, notes were exchanged between USSR Ambassador Gromyko and Chilean Ambassador Mora, announcing acceptance of the Chilean proposal to establish diplomatic relations.<br>Finland: Army reported demobilized in accordance with the armistice terms.  |   |  |
| 12           | Hungary: Goodocloe (last major fort guarding Budapest) captured. Gains made on the Hungarian-Czech border. | Rumania: Technical economic agreement for the execution of the Armistice terms concluded with Russia. A.Y. Vyshinsky, speaking at Bucharest, stated that he wished to see still closer relations between Rumania and the USSR.  |   |  |
| 14           |  | Poland: President Bierut and others (cf. 6 Dec.) left Moscow for Lublin.  | Moscow: Ambassador Harriman received by Stalin, attended by Vice Foreign Commissar V. G. Dekanozov. |  |
| 15           |  | Germany: Soviet press published a message to the German people and the German army by fifty German generals captured by the Reds.<br>Poland: Mr. Churchill made a statement on the Polish question in the House of Commons, backing Russian territorial demands.<br>Poland: Peasant congresses in Lublin and other cities passed resolutions calling for the transformation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation into the provisional government of Poland. |   | Supreme Soviet elections postponed for another year. |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| DEC.<br>16   |   | <p>Finland: Joint Soviet-Finnish commission for the demarcation of the boundaries of the district of Porkkala-Udd, leased to the Soviet Union by Finland, finished its work.</p> <p>France: De Gaulle returned from Moscow.</p> <p>Poland (London): Premier Arciszewski stated that his government intended to obtain "formal Allied guarantees for the re-establishment of the Polish state" after which the frontier problems could be discussed.</p> <p>Nicaragua: Announcement made that the Soviet Government had accepted the Government of Nicaragua's offer to establish diplomatic and consular relations.</p> |   |  |
| 17           |   | <p>Finland: Agreement signed in Helsinki with USSR on the goods to be supplied by Finland in compensation for the damage inflicted on the Soviet Union.</p>   |   |  |
| 18           | Slovakia: New Red drive reported crossing the Slovakian border at several points. | France: The text of the treaty (cf. 10 Dec.) published in the Soviet press.   | Secretary Stettinius stated the U.S. position on the Polish problem, reiterating the American preference of deferring border settlements until after the war. |  |
| 19           |   |   |   | The Extraordinary State Commission for establishing and investigating atrocities issued a communique on German atrocities committed in the Lithuanian S.S.R. |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| DEC.<br>20   | Czechoslovakia: Darna captured.  | Bulgaria: Trial of those responsible for involving Bulgaria in the war began in Sofia.<br>Confederation Generale du Travail: Soviet delegation headed by L.N. Solovyev left for France.<br>Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden stated in Commons that he welcomed the Franco-Soviet pact as an additional link between the Allies. There was no conflict between this pact and the future world security organization.   |                           |                         |
| 21           | Hungary: Trap being closed on the last German army in northeast Hungary. | France: Gen. de Gaulle stated in the Assembly that neither French nor Russians intended to separate themselves from Britain or the U.S.<br>Gt. Britain: The Under Secretary for foreign affairs said in Parliament that the government has not recognized any governments in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia since the changes which occurred in June, 1940.<br>Hungary: National Assembly organized in Debrecen to establish a new provisional government to cooperate with the United Nations; Prof. B. Sedeny elected president.<br>Iran: <u>War and the Working Class</u> accused Iran of discrimination against Russia in favor of British and American firms. |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| DEC.         |   |  |                           |   |
| 22           | Latvia: Beginning of Red winter offensive with a large force advancing, and fighting spreading into East Prussia.                     | France: Franco-Soviet treaty ratified by the French Government (cf. 10 Dec.).  |                           |   |
| 23           |   |  |                           | The Extraordinary State Commission on German atrocities issued a communique on German crimes in the Lvov Region, where 700,000 had been killed. |
| 24           | Hungary: Southwest of Budapest, main lines of retreat to the west cut by Reds at Zeekesfeherver and Bicske after three-day offensive. | Hungary: Provisional government at Debrecen reported headed by Gen. B. Miklos as premier (cf. 21 Dec.).  |                           |   |
| 25           | Hungary: Last rail line into Budapest cut.  | France: Franco-Soviet treaty ratified by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (cf. 10 Dec.)<br>Bulgaria: War guilt trials begun in Sofia.<br>Hungary: Negotiations for an armistice reported from Moscow (cf. 28 Dec.). |                           |   |
| 26           | Hungary: Budapest completely encircled; street fighting begun.<br>Czechoslovakia: The Hron river line reached by Reds.                | Greece: Conference called by Papandreou, attended by Churchill, Eden, ELAS and other Greek groups. Col. Popov, the Soviet military observer, also was present.   |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1944 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| DEC.<br>27   |  | France, Poland: French representative, G. Fouché, arrived in Lublin; Polish representative Jedrychowski, arrived in Paris.   |                           |                         |
| 28           | Hungary: Drive aimed at Austria reported developing west of Budapest.<br>Czechoslovakia: Red drive for Lucenec resumed.  | Hungary: Provisional National Government declared war on Germany, and asked the Allies for an armistice.   |                           |                         |
| 29           |  | UNRRA: Report by H.H. Lehman issued. A disagreement with Yugoslav authorities was denied. The transport of supplies for Poland and Yugoslavia was stated to be contingent on Soviet assurances not yet received. The sending of technical experts to Poland was reported to be delayed by visa and transport formalities.  |                           |                         |
| 30           | Hungary: Red Army emissaries, who presented an ultimatum demanding surrender of Budapest by noon, killed by the Germans. | Bulgaria: Tass announced the handing over to the Bulgarian government of the principal Bulgarian war culprits for trial. British and U.S. governments reported to have agreed to this course following a request from Sofia.<br>Poland: First congress of peasants of the liberated areas was opened in Lublin.<br>France: Gen. Georges Catroux appointed Ambassador to Russia, according to a Paris report. |                           |                         |
| 31           | Hungary: 300 blocks of Budapest captured by Reds.  | Poland: Polish Committee of National Liberation converted into the Provisional Government, by a resolution of the Krajowa Rada Narodowa.   |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1944          | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| DEC.<br>31<br>(cont.) |                       | <p>The government was to base its program on the manifesto issued by the Liberation Committee on 23 July. B. Bierut named president, E. Osobka-Morawski prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.</p> <p>Vatican: Pope Pius' Christmas Message attacked by <u>Pravda</u> as "characterized by a policy aimed at the protection of Hitlerite Germany and its delivery from responsibility for crimes." The Pope was set "against recognition of the people's will."</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

1945  
JANUARY

1 Hungary: Russians repulsed desperate German attempts to relieve Budapest. 35 of the city's 80 square miles occupied.

2 Hungary: Delegation from Hungarian Provisional Government, arriving in Moscow 2 days ago, started armistice discussions.  
Vatican: Vatican's Osservatore Romano reiterated incompatibility of Catholicism and Communism.

4 Hungary: Russians continued to repulse Germans around Budapest, and occupied more of city.

5 Poland: Moscow announced diplomatic recognition of Polish Provisional Government.  
Greece: M. Sergeyev nominated as Ambassador to Greece.

6 Hungary: Hungarians claimed that Germans were within 15 miles of Budapest and that there has been 10-15 miles penetration of Russian lines.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| JANUARY      |   |   |                           |                         |
| 7            | Hungary: Moscow admitted Germans captured Esztergom, Danube River city, 19 miles northwest of Budapest. Northwest of Esztergom Russians started an offensive along north bank of Danube and advanced 15 miles in a threat to Germans' left flank. |   |                           |                         |
| 10           | Hungary: Russians conquered 3/4 of Budapest. German attacks northwest of city were smashed.   |   |                           |                         |
| 12           | Poland: Russians started winter offensive in south-central Poland. East Prussia: Germans reported full-scale drive due west by Russians.  | Turkey: British Foreign Office said war supplies to Russia were being shipped through Dardanelles, now that danger of air attacks was over. |                           |                         |
| 14           | Poland: Russians within 65 miles of southeastern Germany and 32 miles from Cracow, cutting Cracow-Warsaw line.<br>Slovakia: Russians renewed offensive in south and captured rail city of Lucenec.  |   |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945  | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|---------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| JANUARY       |  |   |   |                         |
| 14<br>(cont.) | Poland: Germans said two new Russian drives were started, one along Varen River and another in Magnuszew area.   |   |   |                         |
| 15            | Poland: Russians reached points 21 miles northeast of Cracow. Kielce along with 400 other localities taken. Front west of Vistula expanded to 120 miles.   | Czechoslovakia: N. Veniec, head of Czechoslovak administrative delegation in liberated parts of the country reported to have left Moscow for Ruthenia after discussing the administration with the Soviet government. |   |                         |
| 16            | Poland: Radom captured in offensive outflanking Warsaw on the south.   |   |   |                         |
| 17            | Poland: Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army, with forces of Lublin Poles, took Warsaw, 5 yrs., 3 months and 20 days after Germans had marched in. Leszno, Zyzardow, Czestochowa also taken.  |   |   |                         |
| 19            | Poland: Russians took Lodz and Cracow and reached border of German Silesia at Praszka. East Prussia: Russian offensive revealed to be in progress five days, during which 2,750 places in Poland and East Prussia were captured. |   | United States: Lehman said Russia has extended to UNRRA its port and inland transportation facilities for relief supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia. |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|
| JANUARY      |  |   |                           |   |
| 20           | East Prussia: Tilsit taken by Russians.<br>Poland: Wloclawek on Vistula and Kolo on west side of Warta River taken.  |   |                           |   |
| 21           | Silesia: Russians invaded Silesia on a 56 mile front, taking Kreuzburg, Pitschen and Reimersdorf.<br>East Prussia: Tannenberg taken.   | Hungary: U.S. State Department announced armistice terms signed in Moscow by Hungarian Provisional Government.<br>Japan: Mamoru Shigemitsu said that relations with the Soviet Union were being "securely maintained in accordance with the neutrality pact". |                           | G. F. Alexandrov, head of the propaganda department of the Central Committee stated that the Communist Party had 5,700,000 members. |
| 22           | East Russia: Russians took Insterburg, Allenstein, Osterode, and Deutsch Eylau.<br>Poland: Gniezno captured.   |   |                           |   |
| 23           | Silesia: Russians reached Oder along a 37-mile front near Breslau.<br>Poland: Junction of Bydgoszcz taken.<br>German broadcasts stressed seriousness of situation. Himmler and "best commanders" sent to direct defense of East Germany. |   |                           |   |
| 24           | Silesia: Russians took Oppeln.<br>Poland: Kalisz and Rawicz taken.<br>More than 1,570 localities, 650 on German soil, seized.  |   |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| JANUARY      |  |                           |                           |  |
| 25           | Silesia: Industrial city of<br>Gleiwitz captured; Breslau<br>placed under siege.   |                           |                           | Constantine A. Gumeny, Soviet<br>Ambassador to Mexico was killed in an airplane<br>crash in Mexico City. |
| 26           | East Prussia was cut off from<br>rest of Germany by Russians.<br>Silesia: Russians took industrial<br>center of Hindenburg.<br>Russians claimed their winter<br>offensive killed off 295,000<br>Germans and captured 86,350. |                           |                           |  |
| 27           | Poland: Russians surrounded Posen<br>and Torun.<br>Silesia: Five major mining<br>cities overrun by Russians.   |                           |                           |  |
| 28           | Lithuania: Memel captured.<br>Silesia: Katowice and Beuthen<br>taken.<br>Poland: German border reached<br>with capture of Czarnkow.  |                           |                           |  |
| 29           | Pomerania: Russians invaded<br>Pomerania on a 30-mile front<br>and drove to Woldenberg, 93<br>miles from Berlin.   |                           |                           |  |
| 30           | Poland - East Prussia: In 18<br>days of the Soviet offensive,<br>the Russians overran 337 major<br>towns and 26,500 other places.  |                           |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| JANUARY      |  |  |                           |  |
| 31           |  |  |                           | Opening of the Council in Moscow to elect a Patriarch. Russian Orthodox clergy, foreign clerical dignitaries, and laymen were represented. |
| FEBRUARY     |  |  |                           |  |
| 2            | Oder: Russians within 46 miles east of Berlin with capture of Drossen.   |  |                           |  |
| 4            | East Prussia: Koenigsberg under heavy artillery attack.  | Crimea Conference: The meetings began between Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill. |                           | Acting Patriarch Alexey was unanimously elected as patriarch, and a solemn installation took place in a Moscow cathedral.                  |
| 5            | Oder: Russians lined up along Oder on a 75-mile front, pushing to within 33 miles of Berlin.<br>Hungary: Szekesfehervar area regained by Russians. |  |                           |  |
| 6            | Oder: Russians broke across Oder and established 50-mile bridgehead on west bank. Steinar taken.   |  |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS         | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| FEBRUARY     |  |  |                                   |                         |
| 9            | Oder: Frankfort, Kuestrim and Fuerstenberg under siege.<br>East Prussia: Port of Elbing and Preussich Eylau taken. |  |                                   |                         |
| 11           | Oder: Four-day offensive resulted in virtual encirclement of Breslau, except for a 15-mile escape gap.             | Crimea Conference: Final session was held at Yalta.  |                                   |                         |
| 12           | Silesia: Soviet troops reached Bober River line with gain of 16 miles.   | Crimea Conference: Communique issued, outlining results and terms of agreement.<br>Greece: The Varkiza agreement arranged to end the conflict between the communist-led EAM and the government. The Allies were to assist in the holding of a plebiscite on the Monarchy and free, democratic elections. | Mr. Stettinius arrived in Moscow. |                         |
| 13           | Hungary: Budapest completely occupied by Russians, with 159,000 enemy troops killed or captured.                   | Poland (London): The government-in-exile rejected the agreements reached at the Crimea Conference.   | Stettinius left Moscow.           |                         |
| 14           | Pomerania: Rail center of Schneidemuhl taken.  | Iraq: The Soviet minister, Zaitsev, presented his credentials to the regent.   |                                   |                         |
| 15           | Poland: Russians took fortress cities of Chojnice and Tuchola, about 60 miles southwest of Danzig.                 | Crimea Conference: The Moscow radio broadcast Roosevelt's farewell message to Stalin, in which he saw the achievements of the conference as guaranteeing the active cooperation of the three participating powers in peace as well as in war.  |                                   |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| FEBRUARY     |   |  |                           |                         |
| 16           | Hungary: In Budapest last Axis remnants mopped up, raising enemy loss to 181,850 killed and captured.   |  |                           |                         |
| 18           |   | China: <u>Pravda</u> accused China of lagging in its war effort. |                           |                         |
| 20           | Oder: Russians advanced to within eight miles of Guben, an outer fortress of Berlin.<br>Poland: Russians seized communications center of Czersk on Danzig-Stettin-Berlin railroad.  |  |                           |                         |
| 23           | Poland: Posen occupied by Russians after 28 days' siege.<br>Stalin announced Russians have destroyed or captured 1,150,000 men in 40-day offensive, bringing to a grand total of 9,740,000 Axis troops killed or captured in 3 years and 8 months of war. |  |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| FEBRUARY     |   |  |                           |   |
| 24           |   |  |                           | A government decree stated that collective and State farms will cultivate 20,250,000 acres more during 1945 than last year. |
| 25           | Pomerania: Russians captured Pomeranian stronghold of Preussisch Friedland and sent tank spearheads to within 60 miles of Baltic coast. |  |                           |   |
| 27           |   | Poland: Churchill told Parliament that he regarded fixing of Poland's eastern boundary as remedying an injustice done Russia in the past and that he accepted Stalin's pledge that Russia has no designs on Poland's independence.   |                           |   |
| 28           |   | China: Soviet trade union organ <u>Trud</u> declared that the Chinese Communist labor organizations should be invited to join the projected World Trade Union Federation.<br>France decided to attend the San Francisco conference as an invited power, with the understanding that she was not committed to agreements of Big Powers (cf. 4 March). |                           |   |

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| DATE<br>1945              | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| FEBRUARY<br>28<br>(cont.) |  | <p>Iran declared war on Japan.</p> <p>Japan: Annual Fisheries auction took place in Vladivostok, but was not reported in the Soviet press.</p> <p>Poland: Eden declared that Britain would not recognize a new Polish government which it did not consider to be representative.</p> <p>Rumania: Premier Redescu and cabinet tendered their resignations.</p> <p>Switzerland removed ban on the Communist Party.</p> |   |                         |
| MARCH<br>1                |  | <p>Finland formally announced the state of war with Germany dating as of 15 September 1944.</p> <p>Italy was strongly criticized by <u>War and the Working Class</u> for laxity in carrying out the purges.</p> <p>Rumania: A.Y. Vyshinsky reported in Bucharest.</p> <p>Turkey: Violent attack on the Turkish government by the Moscow radio, in a Turkish language broadcast.</p>                                  | <p>United States: Senator Vandenberg's proposals of 10 January attacked in <u>War and the Working Class</u> (cf. 12 March).</p> |                         |
| 2                         | Pomerania: Russians cut Berlin-Stettin-Danzig superhighway near Koeslin. | <p>China: The return to Chungking of Soviet Ambassador A.S. Paniushkin, ill in Moscow, anticipated by Chungking radio.</p> <p>Poland (Lublin): Soviet Ambassador Lebedev presented his credentials in Warsaw.</p>  |   |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945          | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| MARCH<br>2<br>(cont.) |   | Rumania: King Michael entrusted P. Groza, chairman of the Ploughman's Union, with the formation of a new government from among members of "genuinely democratic parties".   |   |                         |
| 3                     |   |   | Baltic States: Acting Secretary of State J.C. Grew declared at a news conference that there had been no change in the U.S. attitude toward Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and that their representatives in the U.S. were still accredited and recognized. |                         |
| 4                     | Pomerania: Soviets reached Baltic coast in vicinity of Kolberg and captured Koeslin.  |   |   |                         |
| 5                     | Pomerania: Stettin's outer bastions of Stargard and Naugard were taken by storm by the Russians, 230 other places also taken. | San Francisco Conference: Invitations to 39 nations issued by the U.S., USSR, China and Gt. Britain. Senator Vandenberg stated that he would serve as a delegate after President Roosevelt's assurance of freedom of action. Secretary Stettinius explained (in Mexico City) the voting formula reached in Yalta. |   |                         |
|                       |   | France decided to attend the San Francisco Conference as an invited power (cf. 23 February) after USSR rejected her amendments to the invitation.   |   |                         |
|                       |   |   | United States: Lend Lease extension for one year beyond June 30 recommended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.   |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MARCH        |  |   |                           |                         |
| 6            | Pomerania: The First White Russian Army, entered Kammin at Baltic entrance of Stettin Bay. 500 more localities fell to the Russians. | Rumania: Petre Groza cabinet formed (cf. 2 March).  |                           |                         |
| 7            | Oder: German broadcasts said Russians launched seven armies in all-out offensive toward Berlin from Oder.                            | France reported concerned over Russia's part in rejecting her reservations in connection with the San Francisco Conference.<br><br>Iran: Iroli Iskanderi, leader of the Tudeh (opposition) party, declared to favor oil concessions to the USSR, advocated mutual defense alliances with the USSR and Gt. Britain.<br><br>Poland: (London) UNRRA agreement (9 November 1943) ratification note transmitted to the Secretary of State by the Polish Ambassador in Washington.<br><br>Poland (Lublin): Mme. Arciszewski released by Soviet authorities at Britain's request.<br><br>Rumania: Premier Groza pledged restoration of public order, "rapid cleaning" of entire government.<br><br>Yugoslavia: Marshal Tito's new cabinet completed, with I. Subasich as Foreign Minister. |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MARCH<br>8   |                       | <p>Bulgaria: Appointment of ex-Comintern leader George Dimitrov as president of the Central Committee of the Workers' (Communist) party reported in London broadcast.</p> <p>Dominican Republic: In an exchange of notes in Mexico City it was decided to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR.</p> <p>Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden warned the Lublin government not to persecute Poles loyal to the London Polish government in exile.</p> <p>Turkey: Trial in Ankara of 64 persons accused of disseminating Communist propaganda ended; only 10 of the accused acquitted. Pro-Soviet journalist Suad Dervis received a sentence of 8 months, her husband Rosad Bey, 9 years. This trial was bitterly protested in the Soviet press.</p> |                           |                         |
| 9            |                       | <p>Czechoslovakia: Fourteen cabinet ministers of the government in exile left London by plane for Moscow. All will proceed to Kosice to establish headquarters until Prague is freed.</p> <p>Japan: Important Soviet-Japanese conversations in Moscow reported by the Japanese Embassy in Madrid; non-aggression pact expected to be renewed.</p>  |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945          | MILITARY DEVELOPEMENTS                           | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| MARCH<br>9<br>(cont.) |  | Rumania: Ex-Premier Radescu reported sheltered at the British Embassy in Bucharest.  |  |                         |
| 10                    | Danzig: 70 mile siege arc forged around port.    | Bulgaria: Trade agreement with the USSR concluded.<br><br>Finland: General Mannerheim resumed duties as president after a prolonged illness.<br><br>Rumania: USSR government gave official permission to the P. Groza government to take over control of northern Transylvania.<br><br>Vatican: Pope Pius XII reported being asked by the Polish government in exile to protest publicly the Yalta decision on Poland. |  |                         |
| 11                    | Oder: Kuestrin taken. Danzig and Gdynia shelled. |  |  |                         |
| 12                    |  | Rumania: Broad agricultural reforms inaugurated by the Groza government.   | United States: A bitter attack on Senator Vandenberg's proposals of 10 January (cf. 1 March) broadcast by Moscow radio in English to Europe. |                         |
| 13                    |  | Venezuela: Agreement to establish diplomatic and consular relations with the USSR revealed in Caracas (cf. 15 March).  |  |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|
| MARCH<br>14  |  | Security organization: Voting procedure agreement decided upon at Yalta first presented to the Soviet public in <u>Izvestiya</u> .<br><br>Yugoslavia: Appointment of Ivan Vasilievich Sadchikov as Soviet Ambassador made public.  |   | The presidium of the Supreme Soviet published an ukaz entitled: "Regarding Heirs by Law and by Will", which allowed a testator to make certain divisions of property by will. |
| 15           | East Prussia: Soviet troops isolated Koenigsberg from main force of German troops trapped in East Prussia. | Gt. Britain: Secretary Eden stated that Moscow had acted alone to force a change in the Rumanian government in the same way as Britain had acted in Italy, and the U.S. in North Africa. The three countries were reported in consultation.<br><br>Venezuela: Diplomatic and consular relations with the USSR officially established (cf. 13 March).   |   |   |
| 16           |  | Security organization: <u>Pravda</u> attacked Walter Lippmann's proposals of a U.S.-dominated Atlantic bloc which would include Western Europe and Germany; claimed this would constitute cordon sanitaire under a new name.<br><br>Poland: (London Government) protested not being invited to San Francisco; Allied commission in Moscow reported unable to effect a rapprochement whereby ex-Premier Mikolajczyk could go to Moscow to help form a new government. | United States: Committee on the Freedom of the Press left Moscow. |   |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MARCH<br>17  | Pomerania: Russians battered their way into outer defenses of Stettin. |  |                           |                         |
|              | East Prussia: Brandenburg captured.                                    | Czechoslovakia: President Benes and other members of Provisional Government arrived in Moscow (cf. 9 March).   |                           |                         |
|              |  | Finland: Beginning of 2-day national elections.  |                           |                         |
|              |  | Hungary: New land reform law, breaking up large holdings, announced by Premier Bela; fully reported in Moscow press, 21 March.   |                           |                         |
| 18           | Pomerania: Kolberg on the Baltic taken.                                |  |                           |                         |
| 19           |  | Czechoslovakia: Soviet-Czech talks begun in Moscow as President Benes called on M. I. Kalinin.   |                           |                         |
|              |  | Finland: Zhdanov, Orlov, and Paasikivi sat together in a gala performance by a Leningrad troupe in Helsinki.   |                           |                         |
|              |  | Turkey: Soviet-Turkish Treaty of 1925 denounced by V. Molotov.   |                           |                         |
| 20           |  | Belgium: Mikhail Grigorovich Sergeyev, formerly chief of the 1st European Section of the Foreign Commissariat, appointed as Soviet Ambassador to Belgium. Sergeyev had been recently designated Ambassador to Greece, but the appointment was cancelled. |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MARCH<br>20<br>(cont.) |   | Finland: First election (cf. March 17)<br>returns showed an almost evenly divided<br>Parliament.   |                           |                         |
| 21                     |   | Security Organization: Moscow radio attacked advocates of a change in the<br>voting procedure at San Francisco, warned of danger in giving equal<br>voting rights to small nations whereby "the future organization of<br>security would return to the evil days of the League of Nations."  |                           |                         |
|                        |   | Guatemala: National Assembly voted to<br>establish relations with the Soviet<br>Union.   |                           |                         |
|                        |   | Japan: Soviet-Japanese border skir-<br>mishes in Manchukuo, some of them<br>substantial, reported unofficially<br>by a prominent Soviet representative.  |                           |                         |
|                        |   | Poland (London government): National<br>Council dissolved.   |                           |                         |
|                        |   | Vatican: E. J. Flynn arrived in Rome;<br>generally thought to be negotiating<br>a diplomatic modus vivendi between<br>the USSR and the Vatican.  |                           |                         |
| 22                     | Silesia: Russian offensive in<br>Upper Silesia had trapped or<br>liquidated 45,000 Germans. | Czechoslovakia: Valerian Aleksandrovich<br>Zorin, formerly chief of the 4th European<br>section (Balkans and Central Europe) of<br>the Foreign Commissariat, appointed as<br>Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In<br>Moscow, President Benes states to Am-<br>bassador Harriman that the Soviet govern-<br>ment was abiding by previous agreements, |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
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| MARCH<br>22<br>(cont.) |   | expected to postpone adjustments on Ruthenia until after the war.<br>Poland (Lublin Government) protested non-inclusion in the San Francisco invitations, and expressed hope that a way would be found to invite the Provisional Government to the Conference.  |  |  |
| 23                     | Danzig: Red Army reached Baltic coast between Danzig and Gdynia, splitting defenses of these two ports. | Security Organization: <u>War and the Working Class</u> (dated 15 March) stated that the British, French, Russian and Czech peoples had suffered too much to pin all their hopes on a security organization, and would have to depend on bilateral treaties.<br>Vatican: E. J. Flynn, following a conference with Pope Pius XII, intimated that Vatican-Kremlin relations had been discussed. | UNRRA: Director H.H. Lehman announced the appointment of M.N. Menshikov, Russian Deputy Director, to head a special mission to negotiate a relief agreement with the Polish (Lublin) Provisional Government. A Reuters dispatch stated that the movement of UNRRA supplies to Poland was to begin immediately. |  |
| 24                     | Silesia: Weisse and Leobschuetz captured.   | Rumania: Ministers from Turkey and Bulgaria accredited in Bucharest.  |  |  |
| 25                     | Danzig: Russians in Oliva, a suburb of Danzig.  |   |  | German Catholics, represented by Heinrich Bruening in the U.S., accused by <u>Pravda</u> of trying to save German imperialism. |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| MARCH        |   |  |                           |  |
| 26           | Slovakia: Banska Bystrica taken.  | Rumania: Soviet officials aided by the Rumanian police, had arrested more than 30 Poles in the last three days. The arrival of J. Olszewski, unofficial Lublin representative, "a few days ago", revealed.   |                           |  |
| 27           | Danzig: Red Army troops fighting in Danzig and Gdynia.  |  |                           |  |
| 28           | Poland: Gdynia fell to Soviet forces.<br>Hungary: Győr and Komárom were taken by Red Army, cracking Danube Valley defenses before Bratislava gap, key to Vienna's defenses. |  |                           |  |
| 29           | East Prussia: Russians completed liquidation of German coastal pocket southwest of Königsberg where more than 130,000 Germans were killed or captured in 18 days.           | Security Organization: White House revealed that the San Francisco Conference would be asked to ratify a Yalta understanding whereby the United States would be given three votes in the Assembly in exchange for granting votes to the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviet Republics. The appointment of A. Gromyko to head USSR delegation to San Francisco revealed in Washington. |                           |  |
| 30           | Danzig was captured and the Polish flag was raised.   | Yugoslavia: Marshal Tito announced Cabinet decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Lublin Government.  |                           | Vatican attacked by <u>Izvestiya</u> for "slandorous pro-German articles" in <u>Osservatore Romano</u> , while Spain, Portugal and Argentina were accused of plotting to save fascism. |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MARCH<br>31  |                       | <p>Security Organization: Tass broadcast a statement supporting the inclusion of the Provisional Polish Government in Warsaw in the San Francisco Conference (cf. 22 March); revealing that an early answer was expected from the U.S. Government to the Soviet government's proposal. State Department in Washington declared that the U.S. had joined the British in refusing the Soviet appeal for the inclusion of the Lublin government in the conference.</p> <p>China: Recent reports stating that T.V. Soong telegraphed Moscow suggesting an interview with Stalin after the San Francisco conference, but was refused by Stalin.</p> <p>Hungary: Date previously set for the departure of the Swiss representatives (protecting American interests in Hungary).</p> <p>Poland (Lublin): Danzig considered a part of Future Poland, included within the boundaries of a projected new province.</p> |                           |                         |
| APRIL<br>2   |                       | <p>Brazil: Diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union were established by an exchange of notes in Washington between Ambassadors Souza and Gromyko.</p>  |                           |                         |
| 3            |                       | <p>Czechoslovakia: President Benes and his party arrived in Kosice from Moscow. A new Czechoslovak government came into power the next day, with Zdenek Fierlinger, former ambassador to Moscow, as prime minister.</p>  |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945          | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|-----------------------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| APRIL<br>3<br>(cont.) |  | Security Organization: The Moscow radio stated that the San Francisco Conference was being held "at the right time from every point of view."   |                           |                         |
| 4                     | Czechoslovakia: Bratislava captured.<br>Hungary: Its liberation was completed.<br>Austria: A Russian drive on Graz was reported. Baden was taken.                                | <p>Poland (London): The Polish ambassador in Washington, Jan Ciechanowski, protested the statement by Herbert H. Lehman (see 23 March), director of UNRRR, that the mission going to Poland would deal only with the Provisional Government (Lublin).</p> <p>Rumania: The Soviet member of the Allied Control Commission opposed representation for Greece and Belgium in Bucharest until after the opening of normal diplomatic relations with the larger nations.</p>   |                           |                         |
| 5                     | Russian troops continued to gain on all fronts. They reached the southern municipal limits of Vienna, cutting the German supply road to the southwest, and the railroad to Linz. | <p>Hungary: The premier sent a telegram to Stalin with expressions of his gratitude for the complete liberation of the nation.</p> <p>Japan: At 3:00 p.m., Molotov handed a note to Japanese Ambassador Sato denouncing the Soviet-Japanese security pact, due to run to 25 April 1946. The note declared that "the situation has radically changed" since 1941. Earliest Japanese public comment said that this action "was by no means unexpected."</p> <p>Poland: The British government published a White Paper which revealed a secret protocol to the Anglo-Polish treaty of mutual assistance of 25 August 1939.</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

APRIL  
5  
(cont.)

The treaty provided that Britain would support Poland against aggression by "a European power", which this protocol specified was to indicate "Germany". The secret protocol limited British assistance to Poland against aggression by Germany, but not against the Soviet Union, as Polish officials in exile frequently sought to claim.

6 Austria: Russian troops captured four suburbs of Vienna, and penetrated the city proper. In Czechoslovakia the Russian forces drove to 38 miles of the industrial city of Bruenn.

Finland: The Finnish ministers from Sofia and Bucharest were recalled, presumably because of Soviet pressure.

Japan: The Japanese foreign office, in its first comment on the denunciation of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact, asserted that "the greatest effort" would be made to maintain neutrality with the Soviet Union, but that Japan was "fully prepared and ready to respond to and cope with any and all situations that might arise."

Poland: At a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, Secretary Stettinius stated that it was important that the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity "be established in time to make it possible for Poland to be represented at San Francisco. The United States government is doing all in its power to bring this about."

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| DATE    | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| 1945    |                       |   |                           |   |
| APRIL   |                       |   |                           |   |
| 6       |                       |   |                           |   |
| (cont.) |                       | <p>Poland: The Polish Government in London in a communique declared that fifteen of its leaders, inside Poland and from London, had been engaged in talks with Soviet officials within Poland. These men "have so far not returned from their visit and have given no sign of life either to their families or anyone else." The British Foreign Office did not share this concern for the safety of the Polish negotiators.</p> <p>Japan: An editorial in <u>Izvestiya</u> charged that Russian relations with Japan had been "of an absolutely unsatisfactory character for more than two decades."</p> |                           | <p>Soviet Union: The Moscow radio asserted that the Russians intended to occupy Denmark, liberate Norway, and end German control of the Baltic Sea. In some places this was thought to indicate a Russian desire to gain control of the Baltic.</p> <p>Vatican: Reporting on the religious situation in Poland, the Vatican asserted that the Soviet authorities were closing parochial schools and churches, prohibiting religious instruction in the public schools, and were removing school age children from the district of Tarnow into the interior of Russia.</p> |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| APRIL<br>8   | <p>Baltic front: Russian forces encircled Koenigsberg, and opened an all-out assault on the city.</p> <p>Austria: Russian soldiers captured several important places inside the city of Vienna. Other troops went around the city and drove on Linz.</p> | <p>Austria: In a radio broadcast from Moscow, the Soviet government declared that it adhered to the Moscow declaration on the independence of Austria. "The Soviet government is not pursuing the aim of acquiring any part of Austrian territory or of changing the social system in Austria."</p> <p>China: The secretary general of the Chinese People's Political Council, formerly ambassador to Moscow, Shao Li-tse, said that T.V. Soong, the Chinese foreign minister, might soon visit Moscow. He predicted that the Soviet Union might declare war on Japan within a year.</p> <p>Czechoslovakia: The first session of the new government sent adulatory greetings, signed by Prime Minister Fierlinger, to Stalin. "The new Czechoslovak government regards close and unbreakable alliance of Czechoslovakia with the Soviet Union as the main point of its program". In a statement at Kosice, Fierlinger declared that the question of the Carpatho-Ukraine would be settled conformably "with the wishes of the Ukrainian population". No date for a plebiscite was mentioned.</p> <p>Hungary: The Soviet AGC headquarters, and the Hungarian government, were reported installed in Budapest.</p> |                           | <p>The Moscow radio claimed that the Russian armies had the most difficult and important part in the military action against Germany.</p> |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| APRIL<br>9   | <p>Baltic: Koenigsberg garrison finally capitulated to the Russians.</p> <p>Austria: Russian troops penetrated the heart of Vienna, capturing many famous buildings.</p>   | <p>Rumania: The resignation of all members of the Rumanian Commission for the execution of the armistice was revealed by Pavel Radelescu, the former chairman, now replaced by G. Holmogoanu.</p> <p>Vugoslavia: Marshal Tito was reported in Moscow to negotiate a treaty. A.Y. Vyshinsky stated that the proposed treaty was comparable to the Soviet-Czech treaty of 12 December 1943.</p> |                           | <p>The Extraordinary State Commission issued its twenty-third report, on the German atrocities committed in the Latvian SSR. The Moscow radio proclaimed that the German nation as the result of its responsibility for crimes committed by the Hitlerite clique "must make good the damage suffered by victims of her aggression... Germany must be disarmed economically, militarily, and politically."</p>  |
| 10           | <p>Austria: The most of Vienna occupied by Russian troops. The German escape route nearly closed, and the fall of the city declared to be imminent.</p> <p>East Prussia: In the capture of Koenigsberg, the Russians claimed 42,000 Germans were killed, and 92,000 (including four generals) were prisoners. The Samland peninsula was being nopped up.</p> |   |                           | <p>Premier Stalin, in the presence of Foreign Commissar Molotov, received the Patriarch Alexey, the Metropolitan Nikolay, and the Archpriest Kolchitsky. The subjects of conversation were not disclosed.</p> <p>Soviet Union: A writer in <u>Bolshevik</u> claimed that the cost of the war to the Soviet Union exceeded 250 billion rubles; and that no nation had lost comparable wealth. In the second year of the war, the war expense was 65.3 % of the budget; for the third year, 62.6%.</p> |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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Austria: The Russians made further gains in the investment of Vienna, but the German escape gap remained open.

Oder river front: The Germans admitted the loss of Klessin (west bank), 33 miles from Berlin. Soviet cavalry (Cossacks) were reported concentrating to race the Allied drives to Berlin.

Finland: Statistics published in Helsingin Sanomat indicated that of total Finnish exports, January-March 1945, of 934,000,000 marks, 556,400,000 marks were reparations indemnity payments.

Poland: As a result of negotiations among the Provisional Polish Government and the autonomous administrations of the Ukraine and White Russia, it was reported that a mass population transfer was being carried out whereby thousands of Poles are being shifted across the new frontier to Poland from the areas recently added to the Ukraine and White Russia.

Poland (London): The Polish government in London announced that Wicenty Witos had not been heard from since being taken by four Soviet agents from his home on 31 March. Prime Minister Churchill promised the House of Commons a statement on Russian-Polish relations, probably on 19 April.

Yugoslavia: A twenty-year Soviet-Yugoslav treaty of friendship and military alliance was signed in the Moscow Kremlin by Molotov and Tito. This was characterized as another bilateral treaty which will be a valuable contribution to the cause of a prolonged, firm peace, and general security. A gala dinner was given by Marshal Stalin immediately following the signing.

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| DATE  | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| 1945  |  |   |   |   |
| APRIL |  |   |   |   |
| 12    | <p>Oder: The Moscow radio reported heavy battles west of the Oder river, toward the suburbs of Berlin, indicative of a resumption of the Russian drive to reach the German capital.</p> <p>Austria: Russian troops entered Moravia. The last important German escape outlet from Vienna was covered.</p> | <p>Iran: Moscow reports told of increasing clashes between Rightists and Leftists, of growing anti-Soviet propaganda, and of "attacks" against the Soviet Union instigated, and participated in, by Iranian authorities.</p>  |   | <p>An article in <u>Izvestiya</u> complained that the "benevolence" of the Allies to Germany was growing, and was an integral part of Nazi plans to go underground in preparation for another war.</p>                            |
| 13    | <p>Austria: Russian forces totally occupied Vienna, bagging more than 130,000 prisoners, for the largest haul in one day since Stalingrad. The Russian armies drew nearer to Bruenn (Brno) in Moravia, and set out for Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia.</p>  | <p>Japan: Militarized forces were reported arriving in Manchuria from China and the south as a consequence of the denunciation of the neutrality pact by the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Yugoslavia: A trade agreement was signed in Moscow with the Soviet Union, by which Yugoslavia was to receive "goods indispensable for waging war and for civilian needs", and to send military and agricultural supplies.</p> | <p>United States: Sorrow in the Soviet Union on the death (on 12 April) of President Roosevelt. Messages of sympathy sent by Stalin, Kalinin, and Molotov. Molotov visited Ambassador Harriman during the night to convey the condolences of the Soviet government. Moscow newspapers printed black-bordered pictures of the president on the front page.</p> <p>United States: Premier Stalin, in the presence of Molotov, received the American ambassador, W. A. Harriman.</p> <p>United States: Announcement by the White House that President Truman had requested (on 13 April, through Ambassador Harriman in Moscow) Marshal Stalin to send Foreign</p> | <p>Soviet Navy: Recent Russian publications reported to be evincing interest in "the creation of a powerful ocean and naval fleet." Naval education was being emphasized, and eleven naval colleges were already functioning.</p> |
| 14    |  |   |   |   |

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| DATE<br>1945           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| APRIL<br>14<br>(cont.) |  |   | Commissar Molotov to the Security Conference at San Francisco. The affirmative reply from Stalin was quickly received.   |   |
| 15                     | Oder River: German admission that a four-army Russian attack had forced new breaches in the outer defenses of Berlin, and that the virulence of the battle was mounting.<br><br>East Prussia: Clearing of the Samland peninsula nearly completed by the Russians.  | Poland: Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, in London made an unequivocal statement endorsing the Yalta formula for Poland. This followed a conversation with the British foreign minister, Anthony Eden.<br><br>Yugoslavia: In an interview in Moscow, Marshal Tito told <u>Red Star</u> that "the populations of Istria and Trieste desire to be part of Yugoslavia and we are assured that their wishes will be realized."  | China: The American ambassador to China, Major General Patrick L. Hurley, arrived for conversations in Moscow.<br><br>United States: The Office of War Information issued in Moscow a 76-page color magazine, <u>Amerika</u> , in the Russian language, emphasizing photographs. It was to appear every other month. |   |
| 16                     | Oder River: Germans admitted that the full Russian offensive had begun. Hitler issued an Order of the Day: "The Bolsheviks...must and will bleed to death" before Berlin.<br><br>Austria: Russian troops gained westward through Austria to Graz and Linz, and northwards toward Bruenn in Czechoslovakia. | Poland: A Polish Telegraph Agency (London Poles) statement bitterly criticized Mikolajczyk's endorsement of the Yalta formula. It also admitted that the leaders, who had given "no sign of life", were "perhaps" holding conversations "somewhere." (See 6, 11 April.)<br><br>Yugoslavia: Marshal Tito told an American correspondent (C.L. Sulzberger, <u>New York Times</u> ) in an interview in Moscow that Yugoslavia wanted the territories of Istria, Trieste, Gorizia, and part of Austrian Carinthia (Klagenfurt basin), but had not at present requested territory on the southern borders of Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito departed |  | Poland: The Moscow press published reports (without additional comment) of "popular" pressure inside Poland for a treaty of "friendship, mutual aid and postwar collaboration" with the Soviet Union.<br><br>Vatican: Boris Stein, in an article in <u>Bolshevik</u> , vigorously criticized the attitude of the Vatican toward the Soviet regime, and its long support of Italian fascism and German nazism. |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| APRIL        |   |  |  |   |
|              |   | from Moscow, declaring that his visit would have "tremendous significance for the future development of Yugoslavia."   |  |   |
| 17           | Berlin drive: Germans admitted that Soviet troops were within eighteen and twenty miles of Berlin. A German commentator stated that the "organic structure of the German front has ceased to exist."<br><br>Austria: Zistersdorf, and the Austrian oil producing region, taken by the Russians.   | Iran: The Bayat government, after four and one-half months of power, fell after prolonged criticism. (See 20 November 1944.)<br><br>Poland: Prime Minister Churchill announced the postponement of his review of Russian-Polish relations to the house of commons on 19 April. He did not wish to "impair the prospects of a definite improvement". (See 11 April).  | Lend-Lease: The third extension of the Lend-Lease act, carrying it through 30 June 1946, was signed by President Truman. Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley disclosed that aid to the Soviet Union (to 1 March 1945) was valued at \$8,225,000,000. | Soviet Union: The official news agency, Tass, insisted that Poland should be represented at the San Francisco conference by members of the "Lublin" Provisional Government, and hoped that the United States and British governments would "at the last moment...change their minds." |
| 18           | Berlin front: The Germans admitted the loss of Forst, and Soviet troops fourteen miles east of the municipal boundary.<br><br>Silesian Basin: The Russians announced advances into Germany, Czechoslovakia, and new regions of Poland. There was a deep penetration into the Moravian Gap.<br><br>Austria: The railroad center of Mistelbach was captured. Russian forces began to outflank Bruenn. | Bolivia: By an exchange of notes in Washington by their ambassadors, diplomatic and consular relations were established between the Soviet Union and Bolivia.<br><br>Poland: Secretary Stettinius said that a new note had been received from the Soviet government on the Polish troubles. It was believed to be a second Soviet request to the Allies to admit delegates from the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw to the Security conference at San Francisco. |  | The "Free Germany" radio in Moscow urged the German army to cease fighting, because the Reich was collapsing all around it.   |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
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| APRIL<br>19  | <p>Odor River: Berlin admitted that the "greatest Red Army offensive of the war" (which Moscow announced for the first time had reached within ten miles of the city.</p> <p>Saxony: Russian troops were fighting a bitter battle in the suburbs of Bautzen, east of Dresden.</p> | <p>Finland: Premier Juho K. Paasikivi said that the foremost task of the new government would be the fulfillment of the armistice terms with the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Gt. Britain: Representatives from the Russian Orthodox church attended the enthronement of the 97th archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>Guatemala: By an exchange of notes in Washington, diplomatic relations were instituted between Guatemala and the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Poland: For the second time the United States refused the Soviet government's proposal that the Provisional Government of Poland (Lublin) should be invited to the San Francisco conference. In the American view the invitation "should be extended only to a new provisional government of national unity, in accordance with the Crimea agreement."</p> <p>Poland (Lublin): President Biorut and Premier Osubka-Morawski arrived in Moscow. The Russian press, and the Polish Press Agency, were engaged in a press campaign from the middle of the month to stress that "the Polish people" were clamoring for a "treaty of</p> |                           | <p>Joseph Stalin, in company with I. V. Polyanski, chairman of the Council for Affairs of Religious Cults, had a conversation with Archbishop Georgi Cheorekchyn, Deputy Catholicos of All Armenians, on the affairs of the Armenian church.</p> |

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| DATE<br>1945           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| APRIL<br>19<br>(cont.) |   | friendship and mutual assistance"<br>and a trade pact between the Soviet<br>Union and Poland.   |   |   |
| 20                     | Berlin: The Germans admitted<br>that Russian forces were seven<br>miles from the city limits,<br>where "the decision of the war<br>is being fought in an inferno<br>of flames, searchlights, and<br>the most hellish noise ever<br>heard."<br>Saxony: Soviet troops broke<br>through to within eighteen<br>miles of Dresden and fifty-<br>four miles of a junction<br>with American forces.<br>Czechoslovakia: Russian soldiers<br>in the north were within two miles<br>of Troppan (Opava) and seven miles<br>of Moravska-Ostrava. | Poland: A White House conference<br>(President Truman, Secretary<br>Stettinius, Under-secretary Grew,<br>Ambassador Harriman, and Special<br>Assistant Bohlen) considered the<br>stubborn attitude of the Soviet<br>government toward a new government<br>for Poland as provided for by the<br>Crimea conference. | China: After conversations in<br>Moscow, the American ambassa-<br>dor to China, Major General<br>Hurley, departed by airplane.<br>(See 15 April). | Reparations: The trade union<br>newspaper <u>Trud</u> stated that<br>"the Yalta conference decid-<br>ed to exact compensation in<br>kind for damage caused by the<br>Germans. This includes the<br>use of German labor for the<br>restoration of districts the<br>Germans have destroyed."<br>The editor of <u>Pravda</u> declared:<br>"It is impossible to form a<br>world security organization<br>if the world is organized to<br>Mr. Lippman's scheme". It<br>was further stated that the<br>Soviet Union, for strategic<br>security, must have friendly<br>relations with its neighbors<br>"guaranteed by mutual treaties<br>between interested states." |
| 21                     | Saxony: Russians captured<br>Bautzen and Kamenz.  | China: V. Avarin, in an article in <u>War<br/>and the Working Class</u> , analyzed the<br>situation in China, and had "sharp<br>anxiety as to the political prospects<br>of China."<br>Poland (Lublin): A treaty for twenty<br>years of friendship, mutual assistance,<br>and postwar cooperation between the     |   | Democracy: A. Sokolov, in an<br>article in <u>War and the Work-<br/>ing Class</u> , admitted that the<br>democracy of the Soviet Union<br>differed in type from that in<br>other countries. The first<br>article of a series on Lenin<br>in <u>Pravda</u> declared that the   |

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| APRIL<br>21<br>(cont.) |  | Soviet Union and Poland was quickly concluded. In a most uncommon action, Stalin personally signed it. Yugoslavia: A message from Tito to Stalin, Kalinin, Molotov, and Khrushchev was published in the Moscow press. It expressed gratitude for his recent friendly reception.   |  | Soviet power was a new type of state power, and that "the experience of the revolution has proved that this form of power is a much higher form of democracy than any other form of power known to history." |
| 22                     | Berlin: Russian reports claimed possession of one-sixth of the city.   |   | United States: Foreign Commissar Molotov arrived in Washington for discussions preliminary to the San Francisco conference, and on the problem of a new government for Poland. |  |
| 23                     | Berlin: Breaking in from the east and south, Russian soldiers occupied about one-third of the city after fanatical street fighting. Saxony: The Russian armies approached closer to a junction with the American armies east of Leipzig. | Germany: The three allies dropped leaflets of their joint warning to Germans that war criminals would be "ruthlessly pursued and brought to punishment."<br>Poland (London): The Polish Government in London contributed a note of regret because it had not been invited to San Francisco. It further proclaimed its desire to establish good relations with the Soviet Union, and to negotiate a treaty.<br>Poland (Lublin): At a press conference in the Polish embassy in Moscow, Osibka Morawski praised the benefits to Poland of the treaty with the Soviet Union. Similar treaties were to be concluded with other states, and Poland would |  | During the past few days the Moscow press was agitated by reports of the encouragement of "fascist activities" in Turkey, and of "terrorist activities" in Iran.   |

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| DATE<br>1945           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| APRIL<br>23<br>(cont.) |  | <p>adhere to the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty. An economic agreement would be concluded with the Soviet Union. There were no secret clauses in the treaty of 21 April.</p>   |                           |  |
| 24                     | <p>Berlin: Two Russian armies joined inside the city which was over half occupied and almost completely encircled. Oder River: Fuerstenberg and Guben captured. Austria: Russian forces were half way across the country, hastening on toward Berchtesgaden.</p> | <p>Germany: At Luebeck, Heinrich Himmler explained that Hitler was dying and that he himself had full authority, met Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, to whom he turned over a proposal for German surrender on the whole western front (including Holland, Denmark, and Norway) which he wanted the Swedish government to transmit to the Western Allies only.</p> <p>Poland: A mass statement was broadcast to state that reports "in some sections of the foreign press...absolutely do not correspond to fact", that it had been decided at the Yalta conference to invite to San Francisco only representatives of a recognized Polish government, and not representatives of the Polish Provisional (Lublin) government. "This question not only was not decided, it was not even discussed."</p> <p>San Francisco Conference: Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov arrived from Washington as chairman of the Russian delegation, which was one of the largest to come to the conference.</p> |                           | <p>Soviet Union: At the eleventh session of the Supreme Soviet, the commissar of finance, A.G. Zveryev, made his budget report. For 1944, expenses had been 263,830,000,000 rubles, of which 137,850,000,000 rubles were for national defence. There had been a surplus of 5,190,000,000 rubles. Planned expenditures for 1945 totalled 305,252,000,000 rubles, which included allocations for heavy defence reconstruction and industrialization.</p> |
| 25                     | <p>Berlin: The Russian armies completed the encirclement of the city. The announcement was made on 27 April that American and Russian troops had first met today at Torgau, on the Elbe River, northeast of Leipzig.</p>   | <p>Germany: After conferences in the United States, and with Great Britain, Marshal Stalin was informed of the surrender offer from Himmler and of the Allied intention to reject it, and to "inform Himmler that unconditional surrender to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union is</p>  |                           | <p>Soviet Union: Professor Eugene Korovin, in an article in <u>Red Star</u>, declared that the "San conference gathers at a highly important historical moment", that "a lofty and noble task" confronted it, that for twenty-seven years "the Soviet</p>  |

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| APRIL<br>25<br>(cont.) |   | <p>the only acceptable offer."</p> <p>Poland: London reported that the British government had requested the Soviet Union to postpone signing a treaty with the Polish Provisional (Lublin) government until an agreement had been reached on the new Polish government. No success attended this intercession. (See 21 April). The British were said to be in full agreement with the United States on this issue, and that the two allies were determined to make no more concessions to the insistence of the Soviet government.</p> <p>San Francisco Conference: The representatives of forty-six of the forty-seven United Nations, Poland alone being absent, were at the opening session of this conference for the creation of an international organization for the preservation of peace and security. The unusual ways and aloofness of Molotov occasioned newspaper comment.</p> |                           | <p>government invariably fought for strengthening of universal peace", and that it would here also "defend these main principles of its foreign policy".</p> |
| 26                     | <p>Berlin: Nearly two-thirds of Berlin was occupied by the Russians.</p> <p>Baltic: The port of Stettin fell.</p> <p>Silesia: An entrance was forced into the western parts of long-besieged Breslau.</p> <p>Czechoslovakia: Bruenn was captured.</p> | <p>Germany: Following the receipt of Stalin's reply with its approval of the Allied proposals to be made to Himmler, the the Swedish government was informed that Himmler should be advised that "the only acceptable terms are unconditional surrender to the three Allied governments on all fronts /and/ that, if accepted, the German forces should surrender to local commanders in the field." (See 25 April.)</p>  |                           |  |

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|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

APRIL

26

(cont.)

Poland: At San Francisco, Molotov asserted that the Allies were doing "all in their power" to settle the question of a government for Poland in accordance with the Crimea agreement. He expressed hope that this could be done in time for Poland to be represented at the San Francisco conference. He stressed the importance of Poland in the security of the Soviet Union. There were rumors of a new note from Stalin.

San Francisco Conference: Molotov upset plans to make Secretary of State Stettinius the permanent chairman of the conference and proposed that there should be four: himself, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Eden, and Mr. Soong (China).

27 Berlin: Three-fourths of the city was in Russian possession, and troops pressing westward took Potsdam and Rathenow. Stalin issued four triumphal Orders of the Day.

Germany: Count Bernadette left for Flensburg to transmit the Allied answer to Himmler. (See 26 April.)

Poland: Marshal Stalin's note (see 26 April) did not change the basic issue in the reconstruction of the Polish regime. After it had been studied, a reply was drafted in Washington, and then sent to London for British approval. The deadlock remained unresolved.

San Francisco Conference: The Russian request for four rotating presidents of the conference was accepted; but Mr. Stettinius was to be chairman of the Executive and Steering committees. Separate votes were granted to the White Russian and Ukrainian Soviet republics. The Russian request was rejected that the Polish Provisional Government (Lublin) should be represented at this conference.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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| APRIL<br>28  | <p>Berlin: All but 25 square miles in the center of the city were in Russian possession. Many German soldiers were now surrendering.</p> <p>Baltic: The Russian drive was accelerating westward over the plains of Mecklenburg.</p>               | <p>China: The United States ambassador, Major General Patrick J. Hurley, stated in Chungking that the three great allies were in agreement and "anxious for China to work out her own destiny in her own way." He would not say that Manchuria was covered by this agreement. (See 15, 20 April.)</p> <p>Italy: The Soviet ambassador, Mikhail Alexandrovich Kostylev, presented his credentials to Prince Humbert, lieutenant general of the Realm.</p> <p>Poland: The Russian proposal to admit delegates from the Polish Provisional Government (Lublin) to the San Francisco conference was rejected almost unanimously by the Steering committee.</p> |                           |                         |
| 29           | <p>Berlin: The Russians were within a half-mile of the center of the city.</p> <p>Baltic: Russian troops advanced rapidly westward overcoming Anklam, Friedland, Neubrandenburg, and Lychen. Swinemuende was cut off, and Rostock approached.</p> | <p>Austria: A Moscow broadcast announced that the day before an Austrian Provisional Government had been established in Vienna under Dr. Karl Renner. It aimed to restore the independent Austrian Republic. Although the Soviet government gave some prior information of this prospect to the Western Allies (on 26 and 27 April), there had been no consultation.</p> <p>Germany: The Germans in Italy surrendered unconditionally to the three Allies. The terms became effective at noon on 2 May.</p>  |                           |                         |
| 30           | <p>Berlin: A Russian "victory" flag was hoisted above the ruined Reichstag.</p> <p>Czechoslovakia: The Russians captured Moravska-Ostrava and Zilina.</p>   | <p>Italy: Trieste and surrounding territory (Venezia Giulia and Istria) were being occupied by Tito's Yugoslav forces. The Italian government demanded that those disputed areas "must be entrusted in</p>   |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| APRIL<br>30<br>(cont.) |  | <p>accordance with terms of the armistice to Allied administration, as has been the case with the rest of Italian territory".</p> <p>San Francisco Conference: The White Russian and Ukrainian republics were unanimously admitted to the conference. The plenary session voted 31-4 to admit Argentina, despite the opposition of Molotov. General opposition among the delegates remained against the admission of the Polish Lublin regime. At his second press conference, Molotov appealed for his viewpoint on both issues.</p> |                           | <p>Soviet Union: The intense blackout of Moscow, previously only slightly alleviated, was scheduled to end. Light bulbs were being replaced in the stars on the towers of the Kremlin wall. Preparations were made for the largest May Day celebration since 1941.</p> <p>Soviet Union: Colonel General Philip I. Golikov, head of the Soviet Repatriation Committee, charged that Soviet citizens liberated by the western nations were "not always being treated as citizens of an Allied state." American and British officials were amazed.</p> |
| MAY<br>1               | <p>Berlin: The Russian troops captured more of the center of the city, as Hitler was reported dead in his chancellery. Westward, Brandenburg was captured.</p> <p>Baltic: Stralsund was taken.</p> <p>Czechoslovakia: Soviet armies reached the southern end of the Jablunka pass.</p> | <p>San Francisco Conference: After being rebuffed in his efforts to exclude Argentina and to include Poland (Lublin regime) in the Conference, Molotov visited Stettinius to assure him that he wanted the conference to succeed, and would cooperate, although events in Europe would compel his early return to Moscow.</p>   |                           | <p>Marshal Stalin issued a May Day order of the day in which, <u>inter alia</u>, he declared: "The days of Hitlerite Germany are numbered.... The task now <u>is</u> to finish off the fascist beast.... Destruction of the German people does not enter into the aims of the United Nations."</p>  |

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| MAY<br>2     | <p>Berlin: The city fell after vicious street fighting which had started on 21 April. The Russians claimed a total of 343,000 Germans killed or captured. Stalin ordered the maximum victory salute of 24 salvos from 324 cannon in Moscow.</p> <p>Baltic: The Russians took the ports of Rostock and Warnemunde.</p> | <p>Germany: The United States government was informed that Count Bernadotte had returned to Stockholm on 1 May, having delivered the Allied message, but had received no reply. (See 27 April.)</p> <p>Iran: Molini was elected the new premier by the Majlis by a majority of 63 votes. The Shah entrusted the formation of a new cabinet to him.</p> <p>Italy: The British 8th Army occupied Trieste and Gorizia. Supreme Headquarters of the Yugoslav Army declared that this had been done "without our permission. This might have undesirable consequences unless the matter is promptly settled." The Italian government, on the other hand, received the news with tremendous relief. (See 30 April)</p> <p>Liechtenstein: Several hundred renegade Cossack troops under Lieutenant General Audrey A. Vlasov entered this country, seeking internment. Until their case was clarified, they were to be permitted to stay.</p> <p>Poland (London): Richard K. Law, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that he could give no assurance regarding the safety of the Polish political leaders whose whereabouts in the Soviet Union</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| MAY<br>2<br>(cont.) |   | were unknown, because, despite repeated requests, "no reply whatever" had been received from the Soviet government. (See 6, 11 April).   |                           |   |
| 3                   | Berlin: Moscow claimed 134,000 prisoners from the fall of the city. A search in its ruins did not uncover the body of Hitler.<br>Baltic: Complete collapse of this front with the linking of British, American, and Russian forces.<br>Czechoslovakia: Prague declared an open city Teschen was captured, which completed the clearing of pre-war Poland. | San Francisco Conference: Molotov appeared well disposed toward most of the American and British amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and hopes for the success of the Conference rose.<br><br>United States: The Department of State declared "unfounded" the allegations by Colonel General Golikov that the United States had not adhered to the terms of the Yalta agreement on the repatriation of Russian prisoners of war. (See 30 April.) |                           |   |
| 4                   | Czechoslovakia: Russian drives liberated all of Slovakia, and pressed onwards against Prague.<br>Austria: A great Russian drive began west of Vienna.<br>Baltic: North and west of Berlin, German resistance was fast disintegrating.   | Poland: Molotov disclosed to Stettinius and Eden that the missing Polish negotiators had been arrested and charged with "diversionist activities against the Red Army." Both the American and British governments insisted upon a full explanation. Meanwhile, further discussions on the Polish government issue will not be continued. (See 6, 11, 16 April: 2 May.)   |                           | Loan: The Fourth State Loan campaign to raise 25,000,000,000 rubles, a part for national reconstruction, began.<br>Church: The Moscow press published a message from Patriarch Aleksey to Stalin, in which he said that "news of the capture of Berlin by our valiant troops led and inspired by your genius has filled the hearts of all true sons of our homeland with boundless joy and rejoicing"; the church "deepens its prayers" for Stalin. |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| MAY          |  |   |                           |   |
| 5            | Baltic: The Russians captured the port of Swinemunde and the island of Usedom.<br>East Prussia: The last German troops were driven off this province.  | China: Chiang Kai-shek opened the Sixth National Congress of the Kuomintang in Chungking, the first since 1938. The chief purpose was "to make plans for the inauguration of constitutionalism."<br>Poland: Moscow papers carried a Tass communique which declared that the sixteen Polish leaders arrested by Soviet military authorities had been accused of "diversionist acts," and were being investigated in Moscow.  |                           | Easter: The greatest crowds since the Bolshevik revolution gathered in and around the remaining twenty-two churches in Moscow for Russian Easter services.  |
| 6            | Silesia: Breslau was taken after a siege of 84 days.<br>Courland: Preliminary actions were reported to eliminate the German forces trapped on this Latvian peninsula.  | Poland (London): The London Polish regime listed the names of fifteen of the Polish negotiators seized by the Russians, and declared the Russian charge that this group prepared "diversionary acts in the rear of the Red Army," to be "a complete fabrication."<br>San Francisco Conference: Twenty-four amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were agreed upon by the four leading powers. This agreement was described as closing the first phase of the conference. |                           | Reparations: <u>The War and the Working Class</u> (issue of 1 May) advocated the use of German materials and labor to repair the damage suffered by Allied countries in the war. "Labor reparation is not only an expedient but a justifiable form of compensating the damage." |
| 7            | At Roims, France, Germany surrendered unconditionally to the western Allies and to the Soviet Union.<br>Fighting still continued in Czechoslovakia where the German commander refused to accept the surrender. Prague sustained damage in air attacks. | San Francisco Conference: Foreign Commissar Molotov said that the major allies had reached "unanimity" on the nature of the new world security organization which was to be formed at this conference to protect the newly won victory. The White Russian and Ukrainian delegates took their places at the Conference.  |                           | War Crimes: The Extraordinary State Commission asserted that more than 4,000,000 persons had been killed by the Germans in the concentration camp at Oswiecim, Poland.  |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
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| MAY          |  |  |   |  |
| 8            | <p>The German unconditional surrender was formally ratified with minor changes at Marshal Zhukov's headquarters in the suburb of Karlshorst of ruined Berlin.</p> <p>Saxony: Russian troops captured Dresden.</p> <p>Czechoslovakia: The Russians seized Olomouc.</p> <p>Germany: Major General John Deane, and Rear Admiral E.R. Archer, the chiefs of the American and British military missions in Moscow, departed for Berlin to make preliminary arrangements for an Allied Control Commission.</p> | <p>Finland: A trade agreement was signed with the Soviet Union.</p>  |   |  |
| 9            | <p>Czechoslovakia: Only here did sporadic German opposition continue. Russian tanks entered Prague.</p>  | <p>Japan: The cabinet expressed "deep regret" at the surrender of Germany, but asserted that the "sudden change of the war situation in Europe will not bring the slightest change of the war objective of the Imperial government."</p> | <p>Lend-Lease: Leo T. Crowley, the Foreign Economic Administrator, announced that the Soviet Union received in February 30% of all Lend-Lease exports, worth \$446,000,000, and in March 35% worth \$337,000,000.</p> <p>Poland: No further communication respecting the arrested Poles was made by Molotov to the British or American governments before his departure for Moscow.</p> | <p>Victory: Premier Stalin broadcast a victory speech announcing "the day of great victory of our people over German imperialism...The great patriotic war has ended in our complete victory. The period of war in Europe has ended. The period of peaceful development has begun." In an Order of the Day Stalin called for thirty artillery salvos from 1,000 guns, the war's largest demonstration of this kind.</p> <p>Railroads: The Russian Information Bureau reported that the railway</p> |
|              |  | <p>San Francisco Conference: Foreign Commissar Molotov departed by airplane by way of Siberia for Moscow.</p>  |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1945        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
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| MAY<br>9<br>(cont.) |                       |   |                           | <p>system had been liberated from the Germans and reopened to traffic. Tremendous damage had been done by the Germans.</p>   |
| 10                  |                       | <p>Czechoslovakia: President Benes and his cabinet returned to Prague. A message sent the previous day thanked Premier Stalin for completing the liberation of the city.</p> <p>Poland: At a press conference in San Francisco, Secretary Eden said that "the unhappy arrest" of the sixteen Polish leaders had made conversation relative to admitting Poland to the Security Conference "impossible" now. He said that the British stood "entirely on the decision at Yalta" and that the United States was "entirely in agreement with our interpretation". (See 4 May).</p> <p>San Francisco Conference: The Soviet Union suggested in a meeting of the Big Five that all colonies placed under the control of the new world security organization should have the right to gain "ultimate independence."</p> |                           | <p>German Surrender: Russian newspapers announced the final capitulation of the Germans as a triumph of all the Allies, not only one. The original surrender signed at Reims was printed for the first time, although Stalin had previously disclosed it in his speech.</p> <p>War Medal: The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decreed a new medal, "For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War, 1940-1945." On one side was the image of Stalin; on the other the inscription "Our cause is just. We have triumphed."</p> |

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| MAY<br>11    | Czechoslovakia: Russian forces continued to overcome the remaining German resistance.<br>Baltic: All of Courland, in Latvia, and the Vistula delta east of Danzig were occupied by the Russians. | Japan: A Japanese broadcast asserted that there was "great significance" in the fact that Japan was "still on friendly terms with Russia and has reaffirmed her intentions of remaining on neutral terms."<br>Poland: The treaty of 21 April was ratified by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet.<br>San Francisco Conference: The Soviet Union intended to take an active part in the allocation and supervision of colonial areas and strategic bases under the new security organization. A Russian plan proposed that the Soviet Union should become a permanent member of a projected Trusteeship Council, and that the goal for colonial peoples should be "full national independence." |   | Reconversion: Partial reconversion of the industrial system of the Soviet Union went into effect, as plans for an increase of consumer goods were disclosed. |
| 12           |  | Poland: A sharp note was reported sent to Churchill by Stalin, stating that it was useless for the Allies to negotiate further on the Polish question on the present basis. Acting Secretary of State Grew voiced confidence that the western Allies and the Soviet Union could cooperate.<br>Yugoslavia: Acting Secretary of State Grew issued a statement which opposed Yugoslav claims to occupy and control Trieste and surrounding regions "through sudden unilateral action taken in the flush of victory." (See 30 April, 2 May.)   | Lend-Lease: Leo T. Crowley announced that shipments to the Soviet Union would be suspended until a review had been made, now that the war in Europe was finished. |  |
| 13           | The Russians announced the capture of more than 1,600,000 Germans and ninety-one   | China: It was reported from Chungking that Premier T.V. Soong was expected to visit Moscow after San Francisco, in an attempt  |   |  |

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| DATE<br>1945         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| MAY<br>13<br>(cont.) | generals since the sur-<br>render became effective.  | to strengthen relations with the Soviet<br>Union, and to learn, if possible, the<br>intentions of the Soviet Union in the<br>Far East.<br>San Francisco Conference: The British foreign secretary, Anthony Eden,<br>departed for London by way of Washington.  |  |   |
| 14                   | Moscow announced the capture<br>of 170,000 Germans, and ten<br>generals. For the second day,<br>no place names were listed,<br>and it was assumed that German<br>resistance has ended. | Austria: The Provisional Government of<br>Dr. Karl Renner "declared its inde-<br>pendence" and its return to republi-<br>can government (presumably under the<br>constitution of 1920).<br>Czechoslovakia: Dr. Hubert Ripka,<br>minister of foreign trade, said his<br>country would not become a Russian<br>vassal, and that the government soon<br>to be reformed in Prague would have<br>a character of national solidarity.<br>Yugoslavia: The British and American<br>governments were reported to have<br>sent similar notes to Marshal Tito<br>stating that his troops should with-<br>draw from Trieste, which must remain<br>under Allied control until its dispo-<br>sition is determined at the peace<br>conference. Moscow was informed of<br>this action. (See 12 May.) | Lend-Lease: In a formal state-<br>ment, Acting Secretary of<br>State, Joseph C. Grew said,<br>"it is proposed that Lend-<br>Lease shipments to the Soviet<br>Union be reviewed and contin-<br>ued where they are justified<br>on the basis of adequate in-<br>formation regarding the essen-<br>tial nature of Soviet military<br>requirements and in the light<br>of competing demands..."<br>Substantial reductions for the<br>Soviet Union were anticipated.<br>(See 12 May.) | Loan: The 25,000,000,000<br>ruble war loan was over-<br>subscribed by 1,384,685,000<br>rubles. (See 4 May). |
| 15                   |  | Big Three: President Truman hoped for a meeting soon to discuss peace plans.<br>Prime Minister Churchill agreed, and added that many things needed to be<br>clarified in a settlement among the victors. Premier Stalin's attitude<br>was not yet known.<br>Czechoslovakia: Premier Fierlinger an-<br>nounced that an autonomous government  |  |   |

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| DATE<br>1945         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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| MAY<br>15<br>(cont.) |                       | <p>which desired to join the Soviet Union had been formed in Ruthenia. This question would be settled with Moscow "in the most friendly atmosphere," and in harmony with the "true wishes" of the population.</p> <p>Germany: President Truman said that the Reparations Commission, to meet in Moscow, would have as its first consideration "absolute insurance against German rearmament." Reparations in kind would provide the most feasible means of rehabilitating and restoring overrun territories.</p> <p>Sinkiang: Civil war of serious proportions between Moslem tribesmen and Chinese troops disturbed the great powers. There was a report that the Soviet Union offered aid to the Chungking government upon specific conditions.</p> <p>Yugoslavia: While awaiting a reply to the joint Anglo-American note, the British Foreign Office explained that an agreement had been made with Tito in February 1945 whereby the western powers were to occupy all Italian territory. Yugoslav Partisans were trying to control Trieste in Italy, and Klagenfurt in Austria. (See 14 May.)</p> | <p>Lend-Lease: Secretary of State Stettinius declared that Lend-Lease would still be supplied to Allies, including the Soviet Union, on the scale necessary for a speedy, final victory. Quantity would be adjusted as circumstances changed. (See 14 May.)</p> |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| MAY<br>16    |                       | <p>Denmark: The Soviet and Danish governments resumed diplomatic relations at the request of the latter.</p> <p>Greece: Moscow newspapers published a message to Stalin from Partsalidis, secretary of the central committee of the EAM. In reply, Stalin expressed his thanks and sent his greetings to the "freedom-loving Greek people."</p> <p>Yugoslavia: In a reply to the American note (See 14 May), Tito suggested that Yugoslav troops remain in Carinthia under Allied command. He made no reference to Trieste.</p> <p>Acting Secretary of State Grew again referred to his warning. (See 12 May).</p> | <p>United States: Because of the Russian prohibition, American troops and correspondents have not been permitted to enter Berlin, Prague, Vienna, or Budapest.</p> | <p>Peace: Boris Izakov declared in a radio broadcast that the Soviet Union desires a "firm, unshakable peace," is particularly anxious to assure <u>its</u> security after the war, and intends "to prevent a repetition of the history of the past years."</p> |
| 17           |                       | <p>Sweden: The Soviet government asked that the weekly periodical Qbs be confiscated because it had published an article considered unfavorable to Joseph Stalin. It did not appear likely that the Swedish government would agree to this course of action although it expressed regret for the article.</p>  |  |   |
| 18           |                       | <p>China: The Sixth Congress of the Kuomintang resolved that the keynote of Chinese foreign policy should be the strengthening of cooperation with the Soviet Union "because of their long</p>   |  |   |

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| MAY<br>18<br>(cont.) | Soviet Union: Reports told of a twenty-day meeting of Red Army commanders of the "Trans-Baikal front" in Far Eastern Siberia to acquaint them with new military techniques and methods of training. | <p>common frontier and their many contacts so that the most friendly relations based on absolute sincerity may exist between them."</p> <p>Poland: In answering a letter (11 May) from the newspaper correspondent Ralph Parker, Stalin wrote that the arrests of the Polish political leaders had no connection with the reorganization of the Polish government.</p> <p>Yugoslavia: A Belgrade report stated that a reply had been made to the American and British notes on Trieste, but that the content of the reply was not known.</p> <p>San Francisco Conference: The United (together with Gt. Britain and France) preferred the expression "self-government" to define the goal of those territories which would be under international trusteeship rather than the term "independence," the wording supported by the Soviet Union and China.</p> |   | Sakhalin: The Moscow press published a long letter to Stalin from the workers of North Sakhalin. The letter referred to the twentieth anniversary of the liberation of North Sakhalin from the Japanese and expressed thanks for benefits received from the Soviet regime. |
| 19                   |   | <p>San Francisco Conference: <u>Izvestiya</u> published a report from its correspondent, E. Zhukov, which charged that the small nations were attempting to weaken the proposed security council by seeking a return to the practice of the "discredited" League of Nations.</p> <p>Yugoslavia: In his reply to the Allied United States: Former Ambassador notes, Tito said that honor demanded the presence of his troops in the liberated areas, but that this would in no way prejudice the final decisions of the peace conference.</p>  | <p>Joseph E. Davies was awarded the Order of Lenin "for successful activity contributing to strengthening of friendly Soviet-American relations."</p> |  |

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| MAY<br>20    |   | <p>Czechoslovakia: The Chief of Staff, General Bohumil Bocek, announced that the Soviet Union would arm and train the new Czech army.</p> <p>Rumania: A Tass dispatch declared that Premier Peter Groza favored the creation of a Soviet sponsored alliance of Danubian states.</p> <p>San Francisco Conference: In consequence of a compromise between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Big Five accepted a formula which protected the right of nations to take action individually and collectively in self-defense, if armed attacks should occur before the world security council had taken effective measures to deal with the aggressor.</p> |   |                         |
| 21           |   | <p>Poland: In London, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk stated that the three great powers still might solve the Polish problem. He asked that unnecessary Russian soldiers and secret police be removed.</p> <p>Yugoslavia: The evacuation of Yugoslav troops from Carinthia and Styria proceeded smoothly. The tension in Trieste and Venezia Giulia diminished. For the first time, <u>Pravda</u> published reports of this territorial dispute.</p>   |   |                         |
| 22           | Germany: Supreme Allied Headquarters announced that the western Allies and the Soviet Union had dispatched "control parties" to Flensburg. These parties were to use the German |   | Lend-Lease: In the 19th report to Congress, President Truman stated that the total value of lend-lease sent to Russia through 31 March 1945 had been \$8,410,000,000. "Lend-lease was a vital factor in |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| MAY<br>22<br>(cont.) | High Command as their intermediary in the interim control and administration of German forces.   | San Francisco Conference: Dmitry Z. Manuilsky, chairman of the Ukrainian delegation and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, said he believed that eventually all sixteen republics of the Soviet Union would seek individual membership in the world security organization.<br>Yugoslavia: Marshal Tito accepted the Allied proposals in principle, and tension abated around Trieste, although British and American troops occupied a line from Trieste to five miles east of Gorizia. | the advance of the Soviet armies from Stalingrad...to Berlin."   | War Criminals: In a radio broadcast, the commentator I. Yermashev demanded that the Allies put war criminals "against the wall" and cease treating them "politely." |
| 23                   | Denmark: An official Russian statement addressed to Danish authorities stated: "On 11 May 1945, Russian troops landed on Bornholm which they cleared of German troops. Bornholm is part of Denmark, and the island is only occupied by our troops because it is behind our German occupation zone, and it will be held until issues connected with the war against Germany have been solved. | Germany: The government of Admiral Doenitz was dissolved by the Allies. More than 300 members of this government, the German High Command, and the General Staff were arrested.<br>Gt. Britain: Prime Minister Churchill and his cabinet resigned. Parliament was dissolved, effective 15 June, and parliamentary elections were set for 5 July.<br>San Francisco Conference: President Truman agreed to address the final session.   | United States: In company with Ambassador Harriman, H. L. Hopkins left for Moscow as the personal representative of President Truman. Joseph E. Davies left for London in the same capacity. |   |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| MAY<br>24    |                       | <p>Austria: Military government was proclaimed in the areas occupied by British and American forces in Austria. An agreement on an Allied Control Commission, to include France and the Soviet Union, and on the demarcation of the four Austrian zones of occupation, was expected in the near future.</p> <p>Gt. Britain, United States, Soviet Union: An agreement among the major allies was reached providing for the rapid repatriation of millions of prisoners of war and displaced persons.</p> |   | <p>Popular trust: At a gala victory banquet Marshal Stalin thanked the Russian people for their trust in the Soviet government, stating that this factor "proved to be the decisive force that guaranteed the historic victory over the enemy of humanity -- over fascism."</p> <p>Far East: The "International Review" of <i>Izvestiya</i> stated that only irresponsible rumor-mongers or persons with guilty consciences could attribute to the Soviet Union such stupid designs as that of seeking to have entrusted to it the postwar administration of Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa.</p> |
|              |                       | <p>Big Three: In a White House statement it was announced that a meeting between President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin at an early date was definitely desired. (See 15 May.)</p>   | <p>Cooperation: Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace in a speech in New York, said that there was nothing irreconcilable in the aims and purposes of the United States and the Soviet Union.</p> |   |

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| DATE    | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET-INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|---------|-----------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1945    |                       |   |  |                         |
| MAY     |                       |   |  |                         |
| 24      |                       |   |  |                         |
| (cont.) |                       |   |  |                         |
|         |                       |   | American Communists: Earl Browder announced in the <u>Daily Worker</u> that the National Committee of the Communist Political Association would meet soon to review present communist policy. The announcement followed an attack by Jacques Duclos on Browder's policy of communist-capitalist collaboration. |                         |
| 25      |                       | San Francisco Conference: Efforts to liberalize the veto power of the great powers on the proposed Security Council were hampered by differences between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other in the interpretation of the Crimea Declaration. | United States: Harry Hopkins arrived in Moscow by plane from Paris to confer with Soviet officials. Joseph E. Davies arrived in London. (See 23 May.)  |                         |
| 26      |                       | Gt. Britain: There was an exchange of greetings between Eden and Molotov on the third anniversary of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance.   | Big Three: Prime Minister Churchill made it clear that the election of 5 July would not delay "for even one day a meeting between the three heads of government" if it could be scheduled. (See 24 May.)   |                         |
|         |                       |   | Cooperation: Assistant Secretary of State Archibald MacLeish gave an analysis of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union  |                         |

| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

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MAY  
26  
(cont.)

on the weekly Department of State radio program. He sought to dispel fears that these two powers are likely to come into conflict. (See 24 May)  
United States: Harry Hopkins conferred for ninety minutes with Premier Stalin in the presence of other high American and Soviet officials.

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San Francisco Conference: The Russian delegation proposed that the veto power of the five permanent members of the Security Council should apply to the determination of the procedural nature of questions in the peaceful settlement of disputes. It was the Anglo-American position that the great powers should not have the right of veto in this matter.

Soviet Union: Red Star reported the conclusion of a 540 day military topographical expedition on the Kamchatka peninsula. New military maps will be made up on the basis of this information.

United States: Mr. Davies, President Truman's special envoy conferred with Prime Minister Churchill at Chequers.

Communist Party: A Russian speaker, Ponomarev, stated that "the boundless confidence felt by the people for the Bolshevik party" has been reflected in the growth of the party to more than 5,700,000 members.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MAY<br>28    |                       |                           |                           |                         |

Finland: The Ministry of Education decreed the introduction of Russian language classes into Finnish schools. The institution of English language classes had been previously ordered.

San Francisco Conference: At a dinner of the American-Russian Institute the Russian Ambassador, Andrei Gromyko, spoke of the need of unity among the great powers in maintaining world peace. This clarified the basis of Soviet insistence upon a strong security council, with special veto powers for the five permanent members.

Cooperation: In an address on American foreign policy from San Francisco, Secretary Stettinius stated that the Allies must be kept together, and that the United States must become the mediator between the major allies whenever their interests may conflict. (See 24, 26 May.)  
United States: Harry Hopkins conferred with Premier Stalin for the third time in three consecutive days.

Yugoslavia: The British and American answers to Marshal Tito were reported to have been completed. For the first time, reports from Moscow told of Soviet defense of the Yugoslav claims to Trieste.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| MAY<br>29    |                       |                           |                           |                         |

Soviet Union: All fifteen and sixteen year-old boys were to be mustered for a three weeks period of summer military training. Red Army garrisons and troops in military schools in Siberia were to enter summer combat training camps early in June. (See 18 May.) Reports on naval affairs said that new and improved combat ships were built for the Red fleet during the war, and that the Soviet government insisted on receiving its share of the German navy, as it has shared in the disposal of the Italian fleet in 1943.

San Francisco Conference: The Soviet Union agreed to the admission of Denmark to the conference as the fiftieth nation represented. The Russians proposed that the principle of self-determination should apply to colonial peoples as well as to members of the new security organization.

Syria and Lebanon: Paris quoted the Moscow radio as saying "the principal instigator of disorders in Syria is the president of the Arab People's Party, an offshoot of the fascist Doriotist organization."

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| 1945 |   |   |   |   |
| MAY  |   |   |   |   |
| 30   | Germany: The Allied Control Commission was announced as expected to meet in Germany in a few days. Marshal Zhukov was to represent the Soviet Union; General Eisenhower, the United States; Marshal Montgomery, Great Britain; and Lt. Gen. Koenig, France (but Maj. Gen. de Lattre actually attended). | Denmark: Eden assured the House of Commons that the Soviet occupation of Bornholm would be only temporary.<br>Iran: The government in a formal note requested the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, to withdraw their troops because the war in Europe was over and a normal situation should be re-established.<br>San Francisco Conference: The Soviet delegation unexpectedly blocked action on a proposal over the method of election and term of office of the secretary-general of the new security organization.<br>Sweden: Official circles were not alarmed over the persistent attacks in the Moscow press against Sweden. The attacks were regarded as an expression of Soviet ill-humor at Anglo-Saxon activity in Scandinavia. |   |   |
| 31   | Germany: Red Star stated that civilian self-government had been established in all German cities in the southern half of the area occupied by the Soviet army.  | Austria: Mr. Grew said the United States was ready and eager to establish inter-allied control in Austria. He referred to his statement of 30 April in which the Renner government was not recognized by the United States, and said that the understanding was that the definite cabinet would be selected following inter-allied consultation.  | United States: Mr. Grew told a delegation from the House of Representatives that the United States had not "become part of an Anglo-American front" against the Soviet Union. | Church: Patriarch Alexey, accompanied by the Metropolitan Nikolay of Kiev and ten other high Orthodox churchmen, arrived in Jerusalem on a pilgrimage. This visit, a most unusual event, was being interpreted as part of a campaign to increase Russian prestige abroad. |

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| DATE        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|-------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945        |                       |  |                           |                         |
| MAY         |                       |  |                           |                         |
| 31 (cont'd) |                       | <p>China: Dr. T.V. Soong became premier upon the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek from this position. It was believed that Soong would try for an accord with the Yen'an Communists, and that he might visit Moscow on his return from San Francisco to improve relations with the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Czechoslovakia: Czechs in the Teschen area have requested that it become part of the Czechoslovak republic. The Warsaw Polish regime had already claimed the region. When liberated by the Russians on 3 May, Stalin announced this using the Polish name, Cieszyn.</p> <p>Iran: The American and British governments were reported in sympathy with the Iranian request for the removal of Allied troops. No official indication of the Soviet attitude was known, but diplomatic sources in London believed the Soviet Union desired to retain its troops in Iran until the end of the war with Japan.</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945<br>JUNE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1.                   | Germany: Because of attacks on Russian soldiers and incidents of arson, the Soviet appointed mayor of Berlin, Arthur Werner, said that fifty former Nazis, as well as those specifically guilty, would be executed for each incident. | Rumania: The Bucharest radio said that a Soviet-Rumanian economic agreement had been signed in Moscow.  | Lend-lease: American food officials announced the virtual suspension of all meat shipments abroad under lend-lease or relief programs during the third quarter of this year. The Soviet Union would be the biggest loser. |                         |
|                      |   | San Francisco Conference: Soviet Ambassador Gromyko declared that he supported the French position that the Franco-Russian alliance and other alliances which were directed against Germany should be made completely independent of the security council.  |   |                         |
|                      |   | Syria and Lebanon: The British government worked for a three power conference to settle the crisis between France and the natives. The Soviet government sent a note to France, Great Britain, the United States, and China which said that "speedy measures to stop the military operations... must be taken, and the conflict which has arisen must be settled in a peaceful manner." |   |                         |
|                      |   | Big Three: President Truman said that a conference of the three leaders would be held in the not distant future. The details had not been settled. France was not to be included.   |   |                         |

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| DATE              | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1945<br>JUNE<br>2 |                       | <p>San Francisco Conference: The conference was seriously disturbed by the demand of the Soviet Union that the permanent members of the Security Council should have the right to veto the discussion of international disputes.</p> <p>Syria and Lebanon: Acting Secretary Grew stated that the United States was ready to cooperate with anybody to prevent bloodshed, but he would not comment on the Russian suggestion that the five great powers should arrange for a settlement of the controversy.</p> <p>Vatican: Pope Pius XII spoke of the grave peril to Europe of "mobs of dispossessed, disillusioned, disappointed, hopeless men who are going to swell the ranks of revolution and disorder in the pay of a tyranny no less despotic than those for whose overthrow men planned."</p> |   |   |
| 3                 |                       | <p>China: The commentator Krainov wrote in Izvestiya that China should attain national unity by forming a coalition government of all parties and groups dedicated to democracy and to winning the war. Also, Chinese relations with the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain should be improved.</p>   | <p>United States: The Izvestiya correspondent at San Francisco, Evgeny Zhukov, reported that President Roosevelt's policy of mediation had been changed to a policy of "drifting", which often reduced the foreign policy of the United States to a subordinate role.</p> | <p>Church: The Patriarch Alexey, visiting in Jerusalem, declared that a "nation that believes in suicide bombs or hara-kiri cannot be considered pious or religious."</p> |

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| DATE<br>1945<br>JUNE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| 3 (cont'd)           |                       | <p>San Francisco Conference: The five great powers remained deadlocked over the Soviet proposal that the permanent members of the future security council should have the right to veto discussions of international disputes. The reaction of the small nations was that the Russian position was "unacceptable" and "outrageous".</p> <p>Syria and Lebanon: A British government statement was expected soon on the Soviet and French proposals that a tri-partite conference on this crisis should be widened to include the Soviet Union and China, and to cover the entire Arab question. Paris reports agreed that de Gaulle seized upon the Soviet proposal to play off the Soviet Union against Great Britain and the United States.</p> | <p>United States: Joseph E. Davies returned from London, upon completion of his special mission for President Truman. (See 23 May).</p> |  |
| 4                    |                       | <p>San Francisco Conference: The United States and Great Britain will make a direct appeal to Premier Stalin urging him to abandon the Soviet demand for the right to veto discussions of international disputes in the Security Council. This move was also supported by China and France.</p> <p>Syria and Lebanon: Some French quarters doubted the advisability of discussing this question with the Soviet Union taking a leading role.</p> <p>Yugoslavia: Marshal Tito made a declaration that "Carinthia is ours and we will fight for her." Trieste was quiet, and it was speculated that an agreement was near between the Allies and Tito.</p>   | <p>Lend-lease: President Truman's estimates of lend-lease for the year commencing 1 July 1945 did not mention the Soviet Union.</p>     | <p>French Politicians: Boris Isakov had an article entitled "Ghosts Who Are Returning" in Pravda in which he attacked Daladier, Reynaud, and other former French officials, for "the betrayal of Spain and Czechoslovakia, and the anti-Soviet course of French foreign policy" that culminated in the capitulation at Munich.</p> |

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS-  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1945<br>JUNE |   |   |                           |  |
| 5            | Germany: The supreme commanders of the four allies announced in Berlin the assumption of joint control and "supreme authority" over Germany. Full rule would be exercised until the Germans created a responsible and satisfactory government. For the present, the boundaries of Germany were those of 31 December 1937. (See 30 May.)   | San Francisco Conference: Denmark was unanimously accepted as the fiftieth nation to be represented. Syria and Lebanon: Prime Minister Churchill favored a three power conference in London to settle the Levant crisis, but not a five power conference with China and the Soviet Union included. The French cabinet decided to propose a conference of five powers to discuss "the problems as a whole of the Orient." War Crimes: The chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, Lord Wright, indicated that the great powers had not agreed on procedure for trial of Axis war criminals, and that there was little prospect of cooperation against war criminals between the Soviet Union and the other United Nations. |                           |  |
| 6            | Germany: The first meeting of the Allied Control Council in Berlin had ended abruptly after the signature of the declaration on the assumption of supreme authority over Germany. (See 5 June.) The Russians wanted the removal of American and British troops from the Soviet zone of occupation, and the dissolution of SHAEP. Maps were published in Moscow which showed the Russian zone of occupation as consisting of nearly half of Germany. | San Francisco Conference: Agreement was reached that separate alliances, directed against German aggression, as the Soviet-French treaty, should operate independently of the Security Council, and should remain in force regardless of whatever action the Security Council took to maintain peace. (See 1 June.)   |                           | Repatriation: Col. Gen. Philip I. Golikov, the Soviet Commissioner for Prisoner Repatriation, broadcast criticism a second time of ill-treatment of liberated Soviet prisoners of war in camps under Allied control. (See 30 April, 3 May.) The Soviet press published a full account of the denial of the earlier charge by Under Secretary Richard K. Law, which had been requested by the British ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr. |

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| DATE<br>1945<br>JUNE<br>7 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
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San Francisco Conference: Following an American demarche, Premier Stalin instructed the Soviet delegation to agree to freedom of discussion of international disputes in the security council, and to adopt "a conciliatory attitude" in the "interests of the success of the conference." (See 4 June.)

Syria and Lebanon: President Truman United States: Harry Hopkins flatly rejected French and Russian suggestions that a conference of five powers should settle the crisis in the Levant. concluded his conversations in Moscow and left for Washington. (See 23 May.)

Big Three: President Truman thought that a meeting between himself, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin would occur within the next forty days. (See 1 June.)

War Crimes: Justice Robert H. Jackson reported to President Truman that plans were being made to form an international military tribunal to try war criminals. Should the Soviet Union not join this body, the United States would prosecute alone.

Korea: Acting Secretary Grew denied reports that Korea had secretly been promised to the Soviet Union at Yalta in return for the entry of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan. American policy was still represented by the Cairo Declaration that "in due course Korea shall become free and independent."

Syria and Lebanon: An official French source stated that "Middle East affairs should be discussed by all interested parties, and that means including Russia and China." Acting Secretary Grew said that the United States was not ready for a "full dress" conference on the whole Middle East question.

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| 1945<br>JUNE |   |   |  |  |
| 9            | Germany: Marshal Zhukov said: "I am going to pursue a policy of economic disarmament of Germany so thorough as to make it impossible for Germany ever to rise again as a military power." He had established a strict regime for the Soviet zone of occupation, and had forbidden the Red Army to fraternize with the people. | Great Britain: In an election manifesto Prime Minister Churchill pledged a foreign policy of candor, strength, and experience, with peace founded on "indissoluble agreement" among Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.<br>San Francisco Conference: The news of the agreement on the veto question was reported in all Moscow newspapers, where it was "warmly welcomed." (See 7 June.)<br>Yugoslavia: An agreement with Great Britain and the United States placed Trieste, parts of Venezia Giulia, Istria, and the Slovene littoral under temporary allied military control. (See 4 June.) Yugoslav claims in the area were in no way prejudiced or affected. |  |  |
| 10           |   |   | United States: The highest Soviet award, the Order of Victory, was presented to General Eisenhower by Marshal Zhukov.  | Repatriation: The foreign office denied the allegations of mistreatment of Soviet prisoners of war preferred by Col. Gen. Golikov. (See 6 June.) |
| 11           |   | China: Premier Soong announced that he would return home by way of Moscow at the close of the San Francisco conference. (See 31 May.)   | Lend-lease: On the third anniversary of the lend-lease agreement, Premier Stalin sent a message to President Truman expressing "his own gratitude and that of the Soviet government for the help given" which had made "a considerable contribution to the defeat of Germany." |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945 |                       |                           |                           |                         |
| JUNE |                       |                           |                           |                         |

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|-------------|---|--|
| 11 (cont'd) | <p>Syria and Lebanon: The British government proposed that British and French troops be withdrawn simultaneously from these states, and that the crisis be settled at a conference in London, from which the Soviet Union should be excluded because it was not at war in the Far East.</p> <p>Yugoslavia: An official message said that Yugoslav interests had been injured by the military agreement (See 9 June), but that it had been accepted to prevent conflict among the allies, and was without prejudice to the "justified national claims" of Yugoslavia.</p>  | <p>United States: Foreign observers in Moscow noted a "considerable improvement" in the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations following the Hopkins visit.</p> |
| 12          | <p>Poland: Washington, London, and Moscow announced simultaneously that eight democratic Polish leaders from London and inside Poland would meet with four members of the Warsaw regime and the representatives of the three great allies to consult in Moscow on the reorganization of the provisional government. The London exile regime was not included.</p> <p>San Francisco Conference: Revision of the statute of the proposed new world court was completed by the United Nations Committee of Jurists. It will be submitted to the conference for acceptance and inclusion in the charter of the world security organization.</p> | <p>United States: H. L. Hopkins arrived in Washington from his conferences in Moscow. (See 7 June.)</p>  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1945 |                       |  |                           |  |
| JUNE |                       |  |                           |  |
| 13   |                       | <p>Poland: Polish politicians were assembling in Moscow for a meeting with the Allied commission to set up a new government of unity for Poland. The meeting was to begin on 15 June. (See 17 June.)</p> <p>San Francisco Conference: The Yalta voting procedure for the Security Council, approved in committee stage, gave the five permanent members the right of veto over almost all actions except the right of discussion. Acceptance by the Conference seemed certain.</p> <p>Syria and Lebanon: The French government was considering the advisability of abandoning its proposal for a five-power conference. The proposal had not been accepted by the United States or Great Britain, or replied to by China or the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Big Three: An easing of the recent tension in American-Soviet relations was indicated. President Truman said that a time and place had been set for the next meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. The main objective would be to make preparations for a peace conference.</p> |                           | <p>Peace: In the international review of the newspaper Red Star, I. Yermashev wrote that the Soviet-Yugoslav treaty embodied Soviet policy directed toward establishing firm and lasting peace in Europe, and that the aim of the Soviet Union at San Francisco was to do everything possible to foster the unity of the great powers.</p> |
| 14   |                       | <p>Big Three: Prime Minister Churchill said that he would meet with President Truman and Premier Stalin before the results of the general election were announced on 26 July. He said that there had been "an improvement in the relations of the great Allies."</p> <p>Poland: The Soviet announcement that the sixteen Polish political leaders would soon be tried for "terroristic acts of diversion" again clouded hopes for the settlement of the problem of a new Polish government, which the conference in Moscow was to consider. The British foreign office described the situation as "delicate".</p>  |                           |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|-----------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1945 |                       |   |  |                         |
| JUNE |                       |   |  |                         |
| 14   |                       | San Francisco Conference: President Truman hoped that the Conference would complete its work in time for the charter to be ratified by the Senate before the next meeting of the three leaders, in order to show that the political and economic cooperation of the United States in the postwar world was assured.   |  |                         |
| 15   |                       | Big Three: It was announced that the "Big Three" would meet "in the vicinity of Berlin." It was assumed that this would occur sometime between 5-26 July.   | Cooperation: General Eisenhower stated in Paris that, at his level, there was nothing to suggest that the Americans could not cooperate with the Russians. |                         |
| 16   |                       | Poland: The Polish delegates from London arrived in Moscow for a conference on the formation of a new Polish government.<br>Syria and Lebanon: The French proposal that a five power conference, including the Soviet Union and China, meet to settle the Levantine crisis was rejected by Great Britain. (See 13 June.) The British repeated their position that a three power conference would be more "expedient". |  |                         |
| 17   |                       | Poland: Initial conversations for the formation of a new Polish government had started in Moscow. The trial of some of the sixteen Polish leaders was to begin on 18 June.  |  |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

JUNE

17 (cont'd.)

Germany: Col. Gen. Nikolay Berzarin, military commandant of Berlin since 3 June, was killed in an accident. His policy had been to restore the city "by helping the Germans to help themselves." His maxim had been: "No pampering, but no cruelty."

San Francisco Conference: The Soviet Union formally requested that the Conference reconsider the broad powers of discussion that had been proposed for the General Assembly. A new crisis was not expected, but a delay in the closing of the Conference might result.

Czechoslovakia: The government accepted a Soviet offer to settle in Moscow all questions outstanding with Poland, particularly boundary disputes over Teschen and nearby German Silesia.

Norway: Nikolay Dmitriyevich Kuznetsov was designated the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Oslo government.

San Francisco Conference: The Soviet government offered to compromise the dispute over the right of discussion in the proposed General Assembly.

Syria and Lebanon: The French Consultative Assembly moved that the French government should negotiate with Great Britain on this problem "in a spirit of confident friendship," and that a British-French alliance treaty, to match the Soviet-French treaty, should be sought. De Gaulle had demanded a five-power conference.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| JUNE<br>20   |                       |                           |                           |                         |

Great Britain: King George VI received a delegation of Russian Orthodox clergymen headed by Metropolitan Nikolay. The king told them of his hope that Great Britain and the Soviet Union would remain comrades in peace as they had been in war.

Poland: Public Prosecutor Maj. Gen. Nikolay Afanasyev, in his summation, demanded prison terms, but not death sentences, for the Polish politicians. He declared that "the real criminal activity was inspired by the emigre government.... It tried to create a Poland in opposition to the Soviet Union."

San Francisco Conference: The Soviet Union agreed to a compromise solution which would allow the General Assembly to discuss "any questions or any matters within the scope of the charter" of the new security organization. Secretary Stettinius announced that the Conference would close on 26 June. President Truman would address the final session.

21 Germany: A constant stream of German refugees from Thuringia poured westward to escape the expansion of the Russian zone of occupation.

Poland: Relatively light prison sentences were imposed upon the Polish politicians at the conclusion of their trial in Moscow. The sentences ranged from four months to ten years in prison. Three defendants were acquitted, and one, who was ill, will be tried later.

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| JUNE<br>21 (cont'd.) |                       | <p>Reparations: The first session of the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission was held in Moscow, with Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs Ivan Maisky serving as chairman. Its task was to work out a plan for reparations on the basis of the decisions of the Crimea conference.</p>  |                           |  |
| 22                   |                       |  |                           | <p>Soviet Union: The twelfth session of the Supreme Soviet opened in Moscow in the presence of Stalin. General Alexey Antonov, Chief of Staff, announced that the Council of People's Commissars proposed to demobilize millions of men in the thirteen oldest age groups from the Red Army.</p> |
| 23                   |                       | <p>New Zealand: Ivan Kornilovich Zyabkin was appointed as the Soviet minister.</p> <p>Netherlands: Vassily Valkov was appointed to be the Soviet ambassador.</p> <p>Poland: The conference in Moscow resulted in the successful formation of a new Polish National Government. Edward B. Osobka-Morawski was designated premier, and Stanislaw Mikolajczyk deputy premier. The presidency was to reside in a three-man council composed of Boleslaw Bierut, Wincenty Witos, and Stanislaw Grabski. This government was to hold office until elections could be held.</p> |                           |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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JUNE.

23 (cont'd.)

Poland: The British and American governments were expected to recognize the new government for Poland soon after the holding of the promised free elections, and to withdraw their recognition from the London exile government. A place was to be reserved for Poland to sign the charter of the world security organization as an original member.

Soviet Union: The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the proposal to demobilize the thirteen senior age groups in the Red Army, and thereupon closed its twelfth session.

Victory parade: A tremendous victory parade of the Red Army was held in the Red Square of Moscow. Premier Stalin was present, but Marshal Zhukov made the chief speech. He said that the Red Army was the strongest and most modern in the world, and that "the Soviet Union played the main, decisive part in the achievement of this historic victory over Germany."

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| DATE<br>1945         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| JUNE<br>24 (cont'd.) |                       | Switzerland: Pravda bitterly attacked the Swiss government. Tass declared that the repatriation of Swiss citizens would not be resumed until Switzerland improved the treatment of Russian citizens and hastened their repatriation.  |   |   |
| 25                   |                       | Germany: Tass reported that the central committee of the German Communist Party had rejected a Soviet system for Germany, and favored the growth of private enterprise and the profit system.   | Lend-Lease: Leo Crowley, FEA administrator, said that substantial shipments are being sent to those areas of Siberia where the threat of Russia's entrance into the war against Japan holds down a large Japanese force in Manchuria. | Transport: The first express passenger train departed from Moscow for Berlin. |
|                      |                       | Turkey: A London Times dispatch reported that the Soviet Union had sent a note to Turkey proposing conditions for the revival of the treaty of friendship which was denounced on 19 March 1945. The dispatch asserted that the Soviet Union wants a preferential position in the Straits regime, and the return of the districts of Ardahan and Kars. |   |   |

| DATE       | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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| 1945       |                       |  |  |                         |
| JUNE<br>26 |                       | San Francisco Conference: The charter of the United Nations was signed by the fifty delegations. President Truman made the final address, and Secretary Stettinius adjourned the Conference, which had deliberated for a period of nine weeks. |  |                         |
|            |                       |  | <p>New Honors for Stalin: The Presidium created the rank of Generalissimo "for especially outstanding services to the motherland in directing all the armed forces of the state in the time of war." This rank, and four new titles, were then conferred upon Stalin.</p> <p>Vlasov: Lt. Gen. A. A. Vlasov, who surrendered on the Volkhov front in 1942 and later cooperated with the Germans, was reported from Moscow to be a Soviet prisoner.</p> <p>Church Affairs: Archbishop Alexey of Yaroslavl and Rostov received a visa to visit the United States, where it was assumed that he would attempt to reunite the two factions of the Orthodox Church. The Patriarch Alexey and his party returned from their tour of the Near East. The Metropolitan Nikolay and his party returned from visits with the Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> |                         |

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JUNE  
27

China: Premier Soong left Chungking for Moscow, where talks of an exploratory nature might clear up and strengthen relations with the Soviet Union.

Rumania: Unconfirmed reports of a treaty with the Soviet Union, by which the output of Rumanian oil would go to the Soviet Union, disturbed British and American oil companies which owned large interests in the oil fields.

United Nations Charter: The Soviet press and radio hailed the charter of the United Nations as an achievement of "the spirit of collaboration and unanimity." Izvestiya declared that the three great powers would be able "to bring peace to the peoples of the world."

Turkey: Further reports suggested that the Soviet demands upon Turkey also included the grant of bases to the Soviet Union for the joint defense of the Straits with Turkey, and the rectification of some frontier areas in favor of Balkan States. (See 25 June.) I. Yermashev, in Red Star, severely criticized Turkey.

Ecuador: Moscow announced that diplomatic relations would be established. The negotiations were carried on through the Mexican foreign office.

Poland: The Polish Provisional Government resigned and was replaced by the new Government of National Unity. The cabinet list was announced.

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| DATE<br>1945         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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| JUNE<br>28 (cont'd.) |                       |                           |                           |                         |

Stalin: The press lauded the appointment of Stalin as generalissimo. A Pravda editorial was entitled "Creator of Victory of the Soviet People." It said that Stalin was the greatest military genius in history, and the founder of modern military science.

Turkey: London confirmed that Hasan Saka, the Turkish foreign minister, would stop over on his return from San Francisco. It was presumed that he would discuss the Russian conditions for a renewal of the treaty of friendship with Turkey.

Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia): An agreement was signed in Moscow between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union by which this area of 5,500 square miles was to be incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. Provision was made for an exchange of populations.

France: An agreement was signed in Moscow to regulate the repatriation of 500,000 to 600,000 French prisoners of war and deportees who were still on Soviet territory.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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JUNE  
29 (cont'd.)

Poland: The British government made representations in Moscow for newspapermen to have free access to Poland. British and American recognition of the new Polish government awaited a guarantee of free and democratic elections. Sweden and France accorded recognition.

Poland: Jan Stanczyk, the minister of labor in the new government, told a meeting of the Socialist party in Warsaw that Poland would be a good friend of the Soviet Union, but would not become the "seventeenth Soviet republic."

Repatriation: One hundred fifty-four Soviet prisoners of war, captured in German uniforms, rioted at Fort Dix when they were being returned for repatriation. Three of them committed suicide. The following day, the War Department postponed the repatriation of 150 persons.

China: T. V. Soong and his party arrived in Moscow for discussions with the Soviet government. (See 27 June.) Soong also had an interview with Premier Stalin.

| DATE<br>1945         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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| JUNE<br>30-(cont'd.) |                       | <p>Cooperation: In a speech in Warsaw, Mikolajczyk disclosed a previously unknown statement by Stalin who had said that, while the danger of a revival of Hitlerism remained, the Soviet-Polish alliance was not enough. Poland and the Soviet Union should have an alliance with the western democracies, Great Britain and France, as well as the friendliest relations with the United States.</p> <p>Vatican: Mgr. Enrico Pucci's news service said that the cession of the Carpatho-Ukraine to the Soviet Union could not "pass unobserved from the Catholic viewpoint because large numbers of Catholics reside in that area." The event had made a "profound impression" at the Holy See.</p> |                           |                         |
| JULY<br>2            |                       | <p>Czechoslovakia: Premier Fierlinger announced that he had received assurances in Moscow that territorial cessions need not be made to Poland except by "mutual consent only."</p> <p>Tangier: The Department of State announced that conversations were being held in Paris by the United States, Great Britain and France to restore the international status of Tangier, overthrown by Franco's unilateral action on 14 June 1940. A Soviet request to be included in the conversations was under consideration.</p>   |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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JULY

2 (cont'd.)

United States: Acting Secretary Grew wrote in a letter to Representative Coffee that "it can be stated unequivocally that the United States Government has no tacit understanding or day-to-day working arrangement through which it has become, de facto or otherwise, a part of an Anglo-American or any other front against the Soviet Union."

3

Germany: American and other Allied troops entered Berlin in a triumphal march.

Poland: According to London reports, the Polish government gave assurances to Great Britain and the United States that "free and unfettered elections" would be held as soon as possible.  
Tangier: The three power conference was postponed indefinitely pending action on a Soviet proposal to participate in the future control of this area.

4

Czechoslovakia: President Benes announced that a mass withdrawal of Soviet troops would commence on 5 July from Bohemia and Moravia. Troops would remain only in parts of the frontier districts of the Sudetenland, and along the border with Hungary.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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JULY

4 (cont'd.)

Germany: The American flag was raised in Berlin, symbolizing the occupation of the American zone of the city. In the districts now occupied by the British and Americans, it was noticed that many factories had already been stripped of heavy machinery and industrial equipment by Soviet authorities, as a part of the policy of reparations in kind.

Mongolian People's Republic: Marshal Choibalsan arrived in Moscow, but the purpose of his visit was not made known.

Tangier: An editorial in Izvestiya mentioned that the Soviet Union had not been invited to the present conference in Paris, but without its participation a solution "cannot be recognized as legitimate."

Mongolian People's Republic: The prime minister, Marshal Choibalsan, was received by Premier Stalin in the presence of Molotov and I. A. Ivanov, the Soviet minister to the Republic.

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| DATE<br>1945        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
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| JULY<br>5 (cont'd.) |   | <p>Poland: The Polish Provisional Government of National Unity was officially recognized by Great Britain and the United States after it had agreed to permit national elections with a secret ballot (see 29 June, 3 July).</p> |                           |  |
| 6                   |   | <p>Potsdam Conference: President Truman left Washington to attend the forthcoming conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.</p>   |                           | <p>Vatican: Writing in the <u>Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate</u>, Metropolitan Benjamin of Brooklyn charged that the Roman Catholic church supported fascism and nazism, and called upon it to "confess and repent its sins before it's too late." In another article Bishop Nikolay said that the whole Orthodox church was united "against Catholic aggression."</p> |
| 7                   | <p>Germany: Because of a lack of coordination neither American nor British military government forces had taken over their districts in Berlin where Soviet authorities continued to exercise</p> | <p>War Criminals: American, British, Soviet, and French representatives agreed that defendants who appear before the international war criminal tribunal should have the right to a fair hearing and to develop a defense.</p>   |                           |  |

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| DATE        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| 1945        |  |  |                           |   |
| JULY        |  |  |                           |   |
| 7 (cont'd.) | complete control. The Russians continued to strip equipment from great concerns owned by American interests. (See 4 July.) | Mongolian People's Republic: Marshal Choibalsan left Moscow after completing his conferences, following a dinner given in the Kremlin by Stalin.                                       |                           |   |
|             |  | Poland: An agreement was signed with the Soviet Union which provided for the exchange of nationality and residence by citizens of either country.                                      |                           |   |
| 8           |  | Persian Gulf route: A British army announcement stated that five million tons of military and civilian supplies had been sent into the Soviet Union over this route during the war.    |                           | War damage: A petition signed by 2,547,360 citizens of the White Russian SSR was sent to Stalin to tell him of the damage caused by the Germans. It charged that 1,215,200 houses and village buildings had been destroyed. |
| 9           |  | Iran: A strong attack in Pravda on the government of Iran called for drastic reforms in the economic and political systems, and a cleansing of "reactionary forces" in the government. |                           |   |

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| DATE        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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| 1945        |  |                           |  |                         |
| JULY        |  |                           |  |                         |
| 9 (cont'd.) | <p>Poland: Prime Minister Osobka-Morawski said that Soviet troops were withdrawing from Poland, except in areas taken from Germany.</p>  |                           |  |                         |
|             |  |                           | <p>United States: Senator Wiley demanded an end to the "news blackout in eastern Europe" in nations dominated by the Soviet Union.</p> |                         |
| 10          | <p>Austria: Official sources in London stated that an agreement had been reached for the joint government of Austria by the four great nations until the restoration of Austria as an independent state.</p>                               |                           |  |                         |
|             | <p>Germany: A rotating military government was agreed upon for Berlin. Each American, British, Soviet, and French commander will head the military administration for a fifteen day period in rotation while the occupation continued.</p> |                           |  |                         |
| 11          | <p>Bulgaria, Greece: Soviet troops have been reported on the Bulgarian frontier with Greece, and Soviet noncommissioned officers were apparently in charge of border posts. Tension was said to be increasing in Greece.</p>               |                           |  |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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JULY

11 (cont'd.)

Denmark: The Moscow press announced that T. Doessing, the minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Denmark, had presented his credentials to Kalinin.

Germany: The Berlin "Kommandatur" was formed to govern the city. The members were: Col. Gen. A. V. Gorbatov, Soviet Union; Maj. Gen. F. L. Parks, United States; Maj. Gen. L. O. Lyne, Great Britain; and Maj. Gen. G. de Beauchesne, France. They were to take over Berlin on the next day.

Poland: An agreement was signed by the Polish government with the Soviet Union concerning changes in the existing system of the administration of Polish railroads.

China: Premier Soong had his fifth official meeting with Stalin and Molotov.

12

Germany: Twelve of the twenty boroughs in Berlin were taken over by the Americans and the British from Soviet authorities. The Allied "Kommandatur" announced that Soviet orders would remain in force until "special notice."

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| DATE         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
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| JULY         |                       |   |   |   |
| 12 (cont'd.) |                       | <p>Reparations: Russian efforts to transfer entire sections of German factories to the Soviet Union were impeded because of the wrecked condition of railroads running eastward from Berlin. Generous terms were being offered to skilled workers who would go to the Soviet Union.</p> | <p>Lend-Lease: Shipments of meat, and other food supplies, to the Soviet Union were to be continued through the remainder of this year, although in reduced quantities.</p> | <p>Production: A Tass report stated that mass production would start on a new Victory "comfortable five-seat streamlined limousine," and on other automobiles and trucks.</p> |
| 13           |                       | <p>Iran: The British government proposed to the Soviet government that British and Soviet troops should now be evacuated from Iran in stages.</p>   |   |   |
| 14           |                       | <p>China: A communique on the Sino-Soviet conferences was published, which said that the purpose had been to improve mutual relations. The conversations had been interrupted by the approach of the Berlin conference, but they were to be resumed "in the very near future."</p>      |   |   |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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| 1945 |                       |  |                           |                         |
| JULY |                       |  |                           |                         |
| 15   |                       | Berlin Conference: President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and their parties, arrived for the conference sessions.<br>Berlin Conference: Soviet radio and newspaper commentaries expressed confidence that the conference would succeed in overcoming the many problems before it, but also warned that "reactionaries" were still trying to split the great powers.<br>Palestine: A Tass dispatch from Cairo asserted that reactionary Jewish organizations were persecuting and terrorizing Russian refugees in the Holy Land.<br>Yugoslavia: Marshal Tito declared in a speech: "We have today an indissoluble alliance with the Soviet Union. That is our guarantee for our peaceful reconstruction." Two days previously the Soviet ambassador, Sadchikov, had praised Russo-Yugoslav solidarity. |                           |                         |
| 16   |                       | Berlin Conference: The opening of the conference was delayed by the failure of Premier Stalin to appear. It was not known where he was.<br>Reparations: It was reported that the Allied Reparations Commission in Moscow had agreed upon eight principles to recommend to their governments for adoption in preparing and administering a reparations plan for Germany. These principles were said to be capable of limiting German ability to wage a major war certainly for many years, and perhaps forever.   |                           |                         |
| 17   |                       | Berlin Conference: The opening session was held. President Truman was designated as the presiding officer.   |                           |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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JULY  
17 (cont'd.)

China: The advisory People's Political Council adopted a resolution urging the Chinese government to initiate negotiations for a twenty year military alliance with the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France.

Finland: Helsinki reported that all White Russians, emigres from the revolution of 1917, had been arrested on orders of the Soviet Union. About 1,000 were arrested.

Tangier: The conference on the future status of Tangier was postponed, at British insistence, until 3 August. The delay would allow the British to have preliminary discussions with the Russians at Potsdam. (See 3 July.)

Trade credits: Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Export-Import Bank, indicated that the Soviet Union might receive trade credits of \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 from the increased lending authority which the United States government was seeking for this bank.

18

Finland: Ministers Gartz and Svento left for Moscow to carry on trade and other economic negotiations.

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| DATE<br>1945         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
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| JULY<br>18 (cont'd.) |                       |  |   | <p>Gt. Britain: The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, said that Stalin told him that "we want to keep firm our union not only in words but in deeds. We have no wish whatsoever to hurt England or hinder England. We want to be friends with England and friends in deeds as well as words."</p> |
|                      |                       | <p>Tangier: A British foreign office spokesman said that the Soviet request to participate in the conferences on the future administration for this international zone would be taken up at the Berlin conference.</p> |   |  |
| 19                   |                       | <p>Berlin Conference: President Truman gave the first state dinner for Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. The meetings were to be called the "Berlin Conference".</p>  | <p>Eastern Europe and the Balkans: Acting Secretary Grew announced that the United States was pressing the Soviet Union for authorizations to allow American correspondents to enter these areas in order to be able to send accurate reports on developments to the American public.</p> |  |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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JULY

19 (cont'd.)

Germany: British and American troops began to tear down Russian propaganda signboards in their areas of occupation in Berlin.

Poland: Acting Secretary Grew said that full publicity would be sought regarding conditions in Poland, and that the United States advocated self-determination for the Polish people.

Rumania: Marshal Tolbukhin conferred the Soviet Order of Victory on King Michael. He said that Soviet-Rumanian friendship was becoming "closer and closer." The King replied that "friendship with Russia is sincerely desired by the whole Rumanian nation."

Soviet trade: A pamphlet entitled "Doing Business with Russia," written by Ernest C. Ropes of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was described as providing "the latest official word on trading with the Soviet Union."

China: Premier Soong declared in Chungking that nothing positive had been decided during his visit to Moscow, but that the negotiations were still going on. (See 14 July.)

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS.   |
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| JULY<br>21   |                       | Berlin Conference: Premier Stalin gave a state dinner for the American and British high officials.  |                           | Navy Day: In an order of the day for the celebration of Red Navy day (22 July), Stalin declared that the Soviet people wanted "a still stronger and mightier" fleet, with new fighting ships and new bases.  |
| 22           |                       |   |                           | Cooperation: An article in Pravda stressed the current theme of the absolute necessity of uninterrupted, intimate collaboration by the Allies as the only means of organizing peace and security. It called those who, in its estimation, impeded allied cooperation, "reactionaries". |
| 23           |                       | Berlin Conference: Prime Minister Churchill gave a state dinner, the last scheduled social event, as the meetings pressed on to an early end. President Truman was reported to be pleased with unexpected concessions received from the Soviet Union.<br>China: A report from Moscow stated that, when the Chinese-Soviet discussions were resumed, a broad program of cooperation could result. A strong China, friendly but not necessarily Communist, was declared to be important to the Soviet Union. (See 14, 20 July.) |                           |  |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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JULY  
23 (cont'd.)

Japan: The radio and press warned that "provisions considerably unfavorable to Japan" might be adopted at the Berlin conference. The foreign office was urged to carry out "a fresh, vigorous policy, especially vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

Labor Policy: V. V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and chairman of a delegation of ten now visiting in the United States, stated that Soviet policy was to return workers to an eight hour day while giving them the wartime pay for a longer working day for two or three months. Thus far there had been a shortage of manpower.

24

Teschen: A Radio Berlin report said that Premier Osobka-Morawski declared that Poland would not press its claims on the Teschen area for the sake of peace. (See 31 May.)

25

Berlin Conference: London announced that Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Supreme Commander in Southeast Asia, had conferred with the three leaders in Berlin, having come directly from talks in Manila with General MacArthur. This was the first official announcement that the war in the Pacific was being discussed in Berlin, and in the presence of Stalin.

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| DATE<br>1945         | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
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| JULY<br>25 (cont'd.) |                       | <p>Berlin Conference: A recess was taken while Prime Minister Churchill and others of the British delegation returned to England to learn the results of the general election.</p> <p>Sweden: I. Chernyshev was appointed Soviet minister to succeed Madam Alexandra Kollontaï, who had resigned because of ill health.</p> |  | <p>Sweden: Pavel Ryssakov charged in Pravda that a Swedish northern bloc was trying to "isolate the northern countries and impose on them a policy potentially aimed at settling them against the Soviet Union."</p> |
|                      |                       | <p>UNRRA: The Soviet Union requested assistance amounting to \$700,000,000. The request would be routinely investigated to consider the applicant's ability to pay before the ultimate acceptance of it.</p>  | <p>American Communists: The new leader of American communism, William Z. Foster, castigated Earl Browder as a "bourgeois reformist" and a champion of "reactionary capitalism." He declared that "Stalin, not Browder, is right in his forecast of an American postwar crisis." The national convention of the Communist Political Association was to open in New York on 26 July.</p> |  |

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
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| JULY<br>26   |                       | <p>Gt. Britain: In consequence of the Labor party victory in the general election, Clement Richard Attlee became the British prime minister.</p> <p>Japan: Premier Stalin did not sign the ultimatum sent by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek from Potsdam, which summoned Japan to surrender unconditionally, with the alternative of "prompt and utter destruction."</p> | <p>United States: The Metropolitan Council of the Russian Orthodox Church in America stated its reasons for refusing to accept the conditions of the Orthodox Church in Russia for the reunion of the two bodies.</p> | <p>Gt. Britain: Russian press comment welcomed the Labor election victory as consolidating British friendship with the Soviet Union, as assurance of collaboration in the fight against surviving fascists, and as helpful in establishing peace in a Europe "more democratic for the future."</p> |

DATE 1945 MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS

JULY

27 (cont'd.)

Japan: The text of the three powers ultimatum to Japan was published without comment in the Moscow press, but discussion among the Russian people took place.

Lenin's body: The title of Hero of Socialist Labor was awarded to Professor Boris Zbarsky, the embalmer of Lenin. The body of Lenin "now looks better than ever and will last hundreds of years."

American Communists: The national convention of the Communist Political Association voted to disband that organization and to reconstitute the Communist Party, so that it could play a "more aggressive role in combatting fascism and reaction." Mr. Browder was placed on probation for his "opportunistic" errors. (See 20 May 1944.)

Berlin Conference: The meetings were resumed with Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Bevin representing Great Britain following the victory of the Labor Party.

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| DATE<br>1945        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
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| JULY<br>28 (cont'd) |                       | <p>Italy: The Soviet ambassador informed Foreign Minister De Gasperi that the Soviet government proposed to open consulates general at Milan and Naples, and consulates at Genoa and Venice. De Gasperi indicated his satisfaction with this step "toward normality" which would assist in the development of Italo-Soviet commercial relations.</p> <p>Japan: Premier Suzuki rejected the surrender ultimatum of the Allies.</p> <p>Poland: A Polish delegation had been at Potsdam where it was reported to have asked for a western boundary for Poland which would include Stettin and run along the eastern banks of the Oder and Neisse rivers.</p> <p>United Nations: The charter of the United Nations was ratified by the United States senate by a vote of 89 to 2.</p> |                           |                         |

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American Communists: The national convention of the American communists closed after shelving Browder and other veteran leaders. The Communist party intended to become an active political force.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
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JULY  
30

Austria: After long delays, the Russians allowed the entrance of American correspondents. Chancellor Renner objected to the division of Austria into four occupation zones, and recommended one Allied supervising body which would let Austria be governed as one country under Allied direction in each department.

Germany: Because of unsatisfactory performance by the Soviet-appointed food administrator in Berlin, Lt. Gen. Gorbatoev was seeking a successor. He praised the aid given by the western Allies to the Soviet Union in the war against Germany.

Repatriation: The announcement was made in Frankfurt on the main that about one million Soviet workers and prisoners of war, who had been liberated by Americans, had been repatriated. Only 40,000 Soviet citizens remained to be repatriated from the American zone.

Patent Rights: The Department of State was reported to be seeking some form of international agreement whereby American patent rights would be recognized by the Soviet Union on the basis of royalty payments.

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| DATE<br>1945 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

JULY

30 (cont'd.)

War Crimes Commission: Justice Robert Jackson warned the British, French, and Soviet representatives that, unless agreement was reached this week on the procedure for the trial of war criminals, he would withdraw, and the trials would be carried on independently.

Berlin Conference: Meetings were again held following Stalin's minor illness. The conference was believed to be nearly over.

Rumania: London business circles declared that Rumania had completed its reparations payments to the Soviet Union for the first year.

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| DATE                | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| 1945<br>AUGUST<br>2 |                       |   |  |   |
|                     |                       | <p>Berlin Conference: The last session was closed early in the morning. The leaders were quickly dispersing.</p> <p>Berlin Conference: The joint communique was issued in Washington, London, and Moscow. Important, detailed provisions were made for European settlements, but only indirect references were made to the Pacific war and Japan. A Council of Foreign Ministers of the five principal powers was established to meet regularly in London. The dissolution of the European Advisory Commission was recommended.</p> | <p>American communists: Pravda had an account of the national convention of the American Communist party. It was not known that the Soviet people had ever been informed of the transformation of the party into the Communist Political Association. (See 29 July 1945, 20 May 1944.)</p> | <p>Vatican: An article in Pravda by Demidov ridiculed "the slanderous anti-Soviet fabrications" of the Vatican, whose political prestige was gravely damaged by the defeat of fascism.</p>  |
| 3                   |                       | <p>Turkey: The Turkish refusal even to discuss the cession of territory or to grant extraterritorial base privileges in the Dardanelles region was reported to have halted conversations with the Soviet government for the replacement of the treaty of friendship between the two countries.</p>  |  | <p>Berlin Conference: Soviet press comment on the communique was satisfactory. Pravda said that the Soviet people were certain that "the further development of international collaboration on the basis of the decisions arrived at in the conference will serve the cause of peace", and Red Star described the Soviet Union as a guardian of universal peace "especially in Eastern Europe."</p> |

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| DATE   | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1945   |                       |   |                           |   |
| AUGUST |                       |   |                           |   |
| 4      |                       | Rumania: According to reports an oil pipe line was under construction from Ploest to Odessa. This would facilitate delivery of Rumanian oil as reparations, and for use in the mechanized agriculture in the western Ukraine.   |                           |   |
| 5      |                       | Finland: The generous lightening of the burdens imposed by the Soviet armistice, as indicated in the communique of the Berlin Conference and by the Allied Control Commission, caused much enthusiasm in Helsinki.<br>Poland: Moscow reported that Stalin had received greetings from the Polish government in celebration of "the de facto recognition of Poland's western border on the Oder and western Neisse" and the achievement of Poland's "genuine independence." (See 28 July.) |                           | Soviet Trade Union: V.V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, declared in New York that Soviet trade unions were voluntary and democratic, with members having the right to strike. Strikes were avoided, however, because disputes were settled by consultation and agreement. The Soviet government was the final authority. |
| 6      |                       | Finland, Rumania: The Soviet government resumed diplomatic relations with these states. The Department of State was notified.<br>Turkey: The Turkish press and editors generally commented on relations with the Soviet Union and agreed that Turkey would go to war before yielding to a threat of force. (See 3 August.)  |                           | Atomic bomb: The Moscow radio did not comment upon the development and use of the new atomic bomb which had been disclosed this day. An account was given of scientific progress being made in the Soviet Union.  |

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| DATE           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1945<br>AUGUST |  |   |   |                         |
| 7              |  | <p>China: Premier T.V. Soong and Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh arrived in Moscow to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union. (See 14, 20, and 23 July.)</p> <p>War criminals: Ten high ranking German leaders were scheduled to be tried in the first international war crimes trial at Nuremberg in September. One defendant would be Alfred Rosenberg, the chief civilian administrator of occupied Russian territory.</p>                                       | <p>American Communists: The Communist party published its new constitution. It denounced any effort to overthrow the American form of government, but desired to lead the working people in "the establishment of socialism by the free choice of the American people."</p> |                         |
| 8              | <p>Austria: An agreement was reached among the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France for the occupation and administration of Austria in four zones, with Vienna under joint supervision, through an Allied military control council. Austria was to remain completely separated from Germany, to have its 1937 frontiers, and to achieve its return to democratic government. (See 30 July.)</p> | <p>China: Foreign Commissar Molotov said that a new treaty with China was possible and was under consideration. (See 14 August.)</p> <p>Iran: The foreign office revealed that British and Soviet troops would be withdrawn quickly from Teheran in conformity with decisions reached at the Berlin conference. A British foreign office official stated that no decision had been made "when withdrawal from the rest of Iran shall take place." (See 30, 31 May.)</p> |   |                         |

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| DATE       | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------------|-----------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1945       |                       |  |   |                         |
| AUGUST     |                       |  |   |                         |
| 8 (cont'd) |                       | <p>Japan: Molotov revealed to press correspondents on the occasion of the Soviet declaration of war against Japan that in "mid-July Japan had proposed that the Soviet Union should act as the intermediary for peace offers to the United States and Great Britain. President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill, and Mr. Attlee were informed of this at the Berlin Conference.</p> <p>Soviet Union, Japan: The Soviet government stated that because Japan had rejected the Allied ultimatum of 26 July, it remained the only great power still in the way of peace. Consequently there was no further basis for Soviet mediation on Japanese proposals. The Soviet Union accepted an Allied proposal to join in the war against Japanese aggression. The Soviet Union considered itself to be at war with Japan from 9 August.</p> <p>United Nations: President Truman signed the document of ratification of the United Nations charter. The United States thereby became the first great power to complete action for bringing the charter into effect. (See 28 July.)</p> <p>War Crimes Committee: An agreement was announced which provided a new code of international law, adopted by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France, which included aggressive war as a crime against the world. Punishment was provided for those who precipitated such wars; and war crimes and crimes against humanity were also defined. (See 30 July.)</p> <p>Yugoslavia: King Peter II charged that Tito had established a dictatorship in final repudiation of the Tito-Subasich agreement of 1 November 1944.</p> | <p>Atomic bomb: The discovery of the atomic bomb received ample stress in Moscow newspapers, but there was no comment whatever.</p> |                         |

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| DATE   | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1945   |  |  |                           |  |
| AUGUST |  |  |                           |  |
| 9      | <p>Manchuria: Soviet armies entered quickly after the declaration of war against Japan. Preliminary gains were made from the Maritime Provinces, from Khabarovsk, and from Siberia and Outer Mongolia in the west.</p>                       | <p>China: Chiang Kai-shek sent a message of praise and gratitude to Stalin on the Soviet declaration of war against Japan.</p> <p>European Inland Waterways: In a radio address, President Truman disclosed that the United States had proposed at the Berlin conference that there should be free and unrestricted navigation of the Danube, the Rhine, the Kiel canal, the Black Sea straits, and all inland waterways which bordered on two or more states. Navigation regulations should be provided by international agencies, the membership of which would include the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and those states which bordered on the waterways.</p>  |                           | <p>War with Japan: The reaction of the press and the public to the declaration of war on Japan was one of jubilation. A special broadcast to the Far Eastern forces called the Japanese "the worst enemies of our people."</p> |
| 10     | <p>Manchuria: Soviet armies continued to advance from all directions.</p> <p>Sakhalin: The southern half (Karafuto) was invaded by Soviet troops.</p> <p>Korea: Soviet forces entered near Keiko, and headed towards the port of Rashin.</p> | <p>China: The Communist commander-in-chief, General Chu Teh, ordered his troops to disarm and accept the surrender of Japanese troops in their regions of activity.</p> <p>Japan: The Japanese government proposed to the United States, Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union that it was ready to accept the terms of the Potsdam ultimatum (26 July) provided that it did not "comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler."</p> <p>Mongolian People's Republic: Tass reported that this country had declared war on Japan. Marshal Choibalsan had recently returned from Moscow. (See 7 July.)</p> <p>Tangier: Representatives of France, Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union met in Paris to decide upon a provisional international regime until a new, permanent agreement was formulated. (See 17 July.)</p> |                           |  |

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| DATE   | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|--------|--|--|--|---|
| 1945   |  |  |  |   |
| AUGUST |  |  |  |   |
| 11     | Manchuria: The Soviet armies advanced from all directions, capturing many places, of which Fuchin, southwest of Khabarovsk, was the most important.  | Japan: The Allied powers replied to the Japanese proposal to surrender, and clarified the status allowed to the emperor. He could remain under the authority of the Allied commander in chief and would act as his agent to assure full compliance with the terms of an armistice.<br>Sweden: The Soviet government requested Sweden to assume the protection of Russian interests in Japan and Japanese occupied territories. |  |   |
| 12     | Manchuria: Soviet advances went forward everywhere. Troops pushed through the Great Khingan mountains.<br>Korea: The ports of Rashin and Yuki were reported seized, and Seishin to be in flames.   | China: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered Chinese Communist military leaders to "remain in their posts and wait for further directions." They were not to take "independent action" in disarming the Japanese, nor to occupy areas held by the enemy.   |  | Festival: As the guests of Generalissimo Stalin, General Eisenhower and some other American officials witnessed a spectacular parade of 40,000 athletes through the Red Square from the top of Lenin's tomb. This event was the first mass civilian festival since the war began. |
| 13     | Manchuria: Soviet armies continued to gain west and north of Vladivostok, south of Khabarovsk, and along the Chinese Eastern railway from the Lake Delai area.<br>Sakhalin: Soviet marines invaded Karafuto, the Japanese southern half of the island. | China: As tension appeared to grow between the government and the Chinese communists, Chiang Kai-shek and General Wedemeyer and Ambassador Hurley conferred with each other. No Soviet support of the Chinese Communists was reported.   | Cooperation: General Eisenhower had dinner in the Kremlin with Generalissimo Stalin. Eisenhower was convinced that the United States and the Soviet Union must cooperate in the future in a spirit of amity. |   |

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| DATE   | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|--------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945   |   |  |                           |                         |
| AUGUST |   |  |                           |                         |
| 14     | <p>Manchuria: Soviet armies made new gains all along the 2,300-mile front. More than 8,000 Japanese were made prisoners in the first five days of the war.</p> <p>Korea: Naval forces and marines captured the port of Seishin.</p> | <p>Bulgaria: The Soviet government stated its readiness to reestablish diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and proposed an exchange of ministers. The Bulgarian government fully agreed.</p> <p>China: It was announced in Moscow that "a treaty of friendship and alliance was signed between the Soviet Union and the Republic of China. Full agreement was also reached on all other questions of common interest. Both treaty and other agreements will be published shortly when they are ratified by the Soviet Union and the Republic of China." (See 8 August.)</p> <p>China: The Chinese Communists refused to accept the orders given by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. (See 12 August.)</p> <p>Japan: President Truman announced at 7 P.M. that the Japanese reply had been received and constituted a full acceptance of the Allied surrender demands. Formal surrender was to be made to General MacArthur as Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief, with high ranking officers representing the other allies. Proclamation of V-J day would follow these formalities.</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE           | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1945<br>AUGUST |   |  |                           |  |
| 15             | Manchuria: General Antonov, chief of staff of the Soviet army, said the war would continue until the Japanese laid down their arms. The speed of the Soviet offensive in Manchuria slackened everywhere, but some important places were captured.                           | Germany: The Department of State issued an official map detailing the zones of occupation assigned to the four great powers.   |                           | Japanese surrender: No exuberant celebration of the Japanese surrender took place in Moscow. Pravda explained that the Japanese position "became hopeless after the Soviet Union added its sword to the arms of the Allies." No mention was made of the atomic bomb. |
| 16             | Manchuria: Marshal A.M. Vastleyevsky, commander of the Soviet Far Eastern armies, ordered the Kwantung army to surrender and cease operations by noon, 20 August. "As soon as the Japanese begin laying down their arms, the Soviet troops will cease military operations." | China: The danger of civil war between the government and the Communists grew. There was speculation regarding the Soviet attitude toward this problem since the signature of the treaty with China. (See 14 August.)<br>Great Britain: Winston Churchill, now leader of the opposition, praised "the fidelity and punctuality" of Stalin in keeping his agreement to enter the war against Japan within three months of the defeat of Germany. He criticized the decision on the boundary of Poland with Germany, and he deplored the spread of totalitarianism in eastern Europe and in the Balkans.<br>Japan, Korea: President Truman stated that troops of the Allied victors would share in the occupation of Japan, but there would be no zones, and the policy of the United States would prevail. It had been agreed at the Berlin Conference that Korea was to be free and independent. |                           |  |

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| DATE        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|-------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1945        |   |   |  |   |
| AUGUST      |   |   |  |   |
| 16 (cont'd) |   | <p>Poland: A treaty with the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow. Concessions from the Curzon line in favor of Poland marked the boundary with the Soviet Union. The other Polish boundaries as provided by the Berlin Conference were incorporated in this treaty. Provisions for Polish reparations to be made from the share of the Soviet Union were specified.</p> |  |   |
| 17          | <p>Manchuria: Japanese troops began to lay down their arms. The Soviet offensive continued to close in upon Harbin from all directions.</p> | <p>War Crimes Commission: The Soviet Union has not informed the British or the Americans of the identity of the war criminals captured, their present location, nor what plans there are for their trial. The reasons for the Soviet attitude were unknown.</p>   | <p>Lend-lease: A decisive conference on the continuation of lend-lease was held by President Truman. It was understood that this program was to be ended as soon as possible. (See 21 August.)</p> | <p>Germany: The Soviet Union had declined to discuss with other nations the fate of the hundreds of thousands of German prisoners of war. It was suspected that these persons were being put to work rebuilding Soviet factories and devastated cities.</p> |

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| DATE<br>1945<br>AUGUST | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 18                     | Manchuria: Although the Kwantung army continued to resist in several sectors, larger numbers of Japanese were now surrendering. Soviet troops continued to gain in many places. | <p>Bulgaria: The United States has informed the Provisional Government that it was not considered to be fully representative of the Bulgarian people or that it had taken the proper steps to ensure that the elections of 26 August would be freely open to "all democratic elements." The British position was thought to be in harmony. (See 21 August.)</p> <p>China: The leader of the Chinese Communists, Mao Tze-tung, informed Chiang Kai-shek that he would consider meeting in Chungking to discuss outstanding issues only if the Communists were allowed participation in accepting the Japanese surrender.</p> <p>Civil Aviation: The seat reserved for the Soviet Union on the Council of the Provisional Civil Aviation Organization at the Chicago conference had not been accepted. The president of the Council, Dr. E.P. Warner, said that Soviet abstention "would by no means be fatal to the success of the organization."</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE   | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|--------|---|--|--|--|
| 1945   |   |  |  |  |
| AUGUST |   |  |  |  |
| 19     |   |  |  | <p>Five Year Plan: A new five year plan was disclosed for the years 1946-1950, with the objective of developing an industrial plant greater than that existing before the war.</p> <p>Aviation: The All-Union Day of Aviation was enthusiastically celebrated. Men of the civil air fleet told Stalin that they would expand aviation services ten times in the next two or three years.</p> |
| 20     | <p>Manchuria: Organized warfare was ending, Soviet soldiers were occupying most of this country, and troops entered Harbin, Mukden and Changchun.</p> | <p>China: Chiang Kai-shek urged the Communist leader, Mao Tze-tung, to reconsider his refusal to come to Chungking to discuss a peaceful settlement.</p> <p>Great Britain: Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the house of commons that there would be no radical changes in British foreign policy. He opposed any substitution of "one form of totalitarianism for another" anywhere in Europe. He criticized the governments of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary as unrepresentative.</p> <p>Greece: Foreign Secretary Bevin regretted that the Soviet Union was not ready to take part in the supervision of the future Greek election together with Great Britain, the United States, and France.</p> <p>United Nations: The presidium of the Supreme Soviet ratified the charter of the United Nations.</p> | <p>Germany: A report made to the United States group of the Control Council for Germany listed the amounts of machinery, finished products, and other equipment removed by the Russians from eleven American-owned establishments in the American and British sectors of Berlin.</p> |  |

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| DATE                 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS   | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1945<br>AUGUST<br>21 |                       | <p>Bulgaria: The British government informed Bulgaria that any government formed as a result of the elections soon to be held under the present electoral law would not be recognized as "democratic or representative." (See 18 August.)</p> | <p>Lend-lease: President Truman abruptly terminated this program. Foreign Economic Administrator Crowley stated that the total of this aid to the Soviet Union had been about ten billion dollars through 31 May 1945. (See 17 August.)</p> <p>United Nations Congress of Scientists: The American Soviet Science Society gave a dinner in New York to the six American scientists who attended the congress in Moscow. They reported on Soviet scientific achievements, and on the "complete friendliness" which was "the outstanding characteristic of the Russian scientists."</p> |                         |

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| DATE<br>1945<br>AUGUST | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| 22                     | Russian advances continued in Manchuria and on southern Sakhalin island. Troops landed on Shimushu island, northernmost of the Kuriles. The Kwantung army continued to surrender, and more than 246,000 prisoners were taken during the preceding four days.  | Rumania: King Michael asked the three great powers to assist, in accordance with the Yalta principles, in the formation of a new government which they could recognize and with which they could sign a peace treaty. The United States informed Great Britain and the Soviet Union that it was ready to undertake the proposed consultation.<br>Tangier: The four-power conference agreed to set up a provisional international regime based on the 1923 convention. American and Soviet members would share in this administration. A permanent regime would be created by a new conference within six months composed of the powers signatory to the treaty of Algeiras of 1907 (which would include Spain). (See 10 August.)<br>United Nations: The presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR ratified the charter of the United Nations. |                           | Greece: An article in Izvestiya stated that the Soviet government did not approve the American and British proposals made at Berlin that watchers should be appointed for the elections in Greece and in "some other countries where elections are only a matter of a short time." This would not be compatible with the independence of a state, nor with the principles of democracy. |
| 23                     | In an Order of the Day, Stalin proclaimed complete victory over Japan. All of Manchuria was occupied and the entire Kwantung army had surrendered unconditionally. Occupation of southern Sakhalin was completed, and Paramushiru in the Kuriles was taken. Preliminary statistics on prisoners and seized war materials were included. | Austria: After a series of long delays, American, British, and French troops entered Vienna to occupy their respective zones and to rule the country jointly with the Russians who were already there.<br>Bulgaria: Foreign Minister Petko Stainov informed Great Britain and the United States that they must address their notes regarding the coming elections to the Allied Control Commission, and that the elections would still be held unless forbidden by the Commission. (See 25 August.)<br>Rumania: The Moscow press defended the Soviet supported Groza government against British and American charges that it was not broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population.  |                           |   |

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| DATE        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945        |                       |   |                           |                         |
| AUGUST      |                       |   |                           |                         |
| 23 (cont'd) |                       | United Nations: Both houses of the British parliament ratified the charter of the United Nations without dissenting votes.  |                           |                         |
| 24          |                       | China, Soviet Union: Both governments ratified the Soviet-Chinese treaty of 14 August. (See 26 August.) President Sun Fo of the Legislative Yuan said this treaty marked "the beginning of a new era in Chinese-Russian relations." |                           |                         |
|             |                       | Poland, Bulgaria: The Department of State announced that clearance for immediate entry of three American newspaper correspondents had been received from Poland, and seven permits had been received from Bulgaria.                 |                           |                         |
|             |                       | Rumania: Kavtaradze, the new Soviet ambassador, presented his credentials to King Michael. The Rumanian and Soviet legations were to be raised to embassies (announced on 28 August).   |                           |                         |

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| DATE                 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS  | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS  | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|----------------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945<br>AUGUST<br>25 |  | <p>Bulgaria: Indefinite postponement of the general election was announced on the recommendation of the Allied Control Commission. This action followed upon critical notes of the United States and Great Britain. (See 16, 21, and 23 August.)</p> <p>Great Britain: In reply to congratulations on the defeat of Japan from Prime Minister Attlee, Premier Stalin expressed the belief that British-Soviet cooperation would "develop and grow strong in the postwar period to the advantage of our people."</p>              |                           |                         |
| 26                   | <p>Soviet forces occupied three more of the Kurile Islands, the port of Kutaka on southern Sakhalin, and the port of Gensan in Korea. Soviet naval vessels were in the harbor of Port Arthur. More than 400,000 Japanese troops were taken in the last eight days.</p> | <p>China: The text of the thirty year treaty of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union was published in Moscow. The treaty pledged each party to "mutual respect for their sovereignty and territorial entity and non-interference in the internal affairs of both contracting parties." Additional agreements were concerned with railroads in Manchuria, Port Arthur, Dairen, Chinese sovereignty in the three eastern provinces (Manchuria) and Sinkiang and the status of Outer Mongolia. (See 14 and 24 August.)</p> |                           |                         |

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

1945  
AUGUST

26 (cont'd)

China: Communist leader, Mao Tze-tung, accepted the third invitation from Chiang Kai-shek to discuss differences in Chungking. It was learned that Molotov had told Soong, and also the American ambassador, Hurley, that the Soviet government regarded the Chinese Communists as a farmer-labor group, and the difficulties between them and the Chinese government as a domestic question.

Italy: Foreign Minister De Gasperi disclosed that the government was seeking "the good offices of Russia" in an attempt to heal the differences with Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria: The British were delighted by the postponement of the Bulgarian elections, seeing in that action Russian recognition of the firmness of the stand taken by the western Allies. (See 25 August.)

China: The American ambassador, Hurley, flew to Yenan to bring the Communist leader, Mao Tze-tung, to Chungking for conferences with Chiang Kai-shek which might result in an agreement averting the danger of civil war.

Council of Foreign Ministers: The first meeting in London was expected to be held about 10 September, when the five foreign ministers would start the preliminary work on the peace treaties for Italy and Germany.

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| DATE        | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945        |                       |                           |                           |                         |
| AUGUST      |                       |                           |                           |                         |
| 27 (cont'd) |                       |                           |                           |                         |

28 Soviet forces completed the occupation of all southern Sakhalin. Other troops possessed all the Kurile islands except Kunashiri.

Hungary: An agreement was made with the Soviet Union on economic collaboration and mutual deliveries of goods. The exchange was to have a total value of \$30,000,000 in the period from September 1945 to the end of 1946.

Hungary: After intervention by the Department of State, clearance was granted for the entrance at once of six American newspaper correspondents.

China: The Communist leader, Mao Tze-tung, arrived in Chungking for conferences with Chiang Kai-shek. Dispatches from Moscow said that the Soviet Union favored a liberal, democratic Chinese government representative of all the people and the democratic parties. The Soviet Union was recognizing the sovereignty of the Chungking regime.

Germany: The second session of the Military Government conference, held at Frankfurt on the Main, described economic peace terms that foreshadowed the reduction of Germany to a third-rate power. "The Level of Industry Committee" was to determine what industry Germany could keep after the reparations removals and the destruction of war industries had been concluded.

United States: The Order of the Red Banner of Labor was presented by Kalinin to E.C. Carter, president of the American Society for Russian War Relief. Mr. Carter reported that the need for relief would continue for a long time. "Do not think one five-year plan is going to restore Russia to the condition as it was in 1941."

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| DATE | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|

1945  
AUGUST

29 Between 9 and 28 August, 513,000 Japanese officers and men were taken prisoner. Red Pacific Fleet units arrived at Port Arthur. A Moscow commentator said that the aims of the Soviet government in the war against Japan had been achieved.

China: The conferences began in Chungking between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, in order to end China's internal differences.

Hungary: The September general elections were postponed because it was known that the western allies did not approve the character of the Hungarian government established under Soviet auspices.

Tangier: The conference closed with an agreement on the formation of a provisional international administration of British, French, American, and Soviet representatives to replace the authority of Spain in the zone. (See 10 and 22 August.)

Lend-lease: In a report to Congress, President Truman declared that the "overwhelming proportion" of the \$42,000,000,000 worth of aid sent to the United Nations had been repaid by joint contributions to Allied victory. He indicated that the United States should write off this debt, because its repayment would have a disastrous effect upon the debtors and upon American trade, production, and employment.

Repatriation: More than two million displaced Russians have been repatriated from western Germany. The Soviet government was attempting to complete the repatriation of the remainder, many of whom did not desire to return.

Reparations: Edwin W. Pauley made a report on his return to Washington from the sessions in Moscow of the Allied Commission on Reparations in which he said, in part, that the Allies had no intention of reducing Germany to a "pastoral, agricultural nation." Soviet reparations demands were being satisfied by the allocation of about fifty percent of the total of reparations to be taken from Germany.

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| DATE                 | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS   | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS   | AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS  | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS  |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--|
| 1945<br>AUGUST<br>31 |   | <p>China: A successful conclusion to the talks between Chinese Communist and National government leaders was expected. The Soviet radio at Khabarovsk declared that it was "imperative that China take the road of unity without delay."</p> <p>Hungary: Reports by American newspapermen that the indiscipline of the Red Army forces was defeating the political purposes of the Soviet government apparently were resulting in attempts to improve that discipline. (See 27 August.)</p> | <p>Lend-lease: Secretary Byrnes made it clear that the whole \$42,000,000,000 debt would not be cancelled entirely, and that settlements would be negotiated. (See 30 August.)</p> |  |
| SEPTEMBER            |   |   |  |  |
| 1                    | Kuriles: The complete capture of these islands was announced in Moscow.   | China: The leading editorial in New Times stated that the Soviet Union recognized the full sovereignty of China over all its territory, including Manchuria. Any civil war in a country which required peace would be a catastrophe.  |  |  |
| 2                    | Japan: The formal articles of surrender, ending the war between Japan and the Allied nations, were signed on the United States battleship "Missouri" in Tokyo Bay. A Soviet representative was present. | Bulgaria: The Soviet Union promised to give forage for livestock and to reduce Bulgaria's reparation payments for the support of Soviet troops.   |  | Victory address: Premier Stalin made a victory address celebrating the surrender of Japan. He declared that "southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will pass to the Soviet Union...as a base for the defense of our country against Japanese aggression." |

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| DATE       | MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS | GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS | AMERICAN-SCVIET RELATIONS | SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS   |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1945       |                       |                           |                           |   |
| SEPTEMBER  |                       |                           |                           |   |
| 2 (cont'd) |                       |                           |                           | <p>Army policy: Red Star announced a change in policy which said that "under the present conditions of cultural enlightenment work it is necessary to have sharp differentiation and separation between officers and men, instead of the existing intermingling.</p> <p>Unemployment: The Soviet press was prominently displaying each day, articles on the unemployment situation in the United States, and the closing of many factories.</p> |